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Author:

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Cochrane

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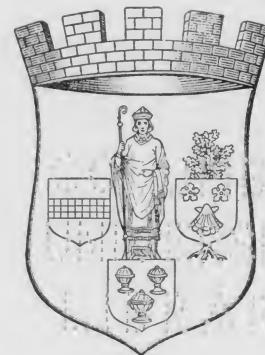
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THE LORDSHIP OF PAISLEY

THE  
LORDSHIP OF PAISLEY

BEING  
THE ACCOMPT OF CHARGE AND  
DISCHARGE FOR THE YEARS  
1757, 1758, 1759, AND 1760

EDITED  
WITH INTRODUCTION, ETC.  
BY  
W. M. METCALFE, D.D.



PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER

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### ERRATA.

Page 6, line 16 from bottom, *for* Brighthills, *read* Bughthills.

„ 9,	„ 7	„	„ Finnies,	„ Tennies.
„ 22,	„ 3	„	„ Fennies,	„ Tennies.
„ 51,	„ 2	„	„ Sloops,	„ Stoops.

The pages in the *Abstract*, pp. 74-5, refer to the pages in the MS. which are given throughout.

### INTRODUCTION.

THE Lordship of Paisley was erected by James VI. on July 29, 1587, and given to Lord Claud Hamilton, who was at the same time created a peer of Parliament with the title of Lord Paisley.<sup>1</sup> He was the fourth and youngest son of James, second Earl of Arran and first Duke of Chatelherault. When his uncle John Hamilton, a natural son of the first Earl of Arran, resigned the Abbacy of Paisley, in order to take up the Archbishopric of St. Andrews, Lord Claud was appointed Commendator of the Abbey of Paisley. He was then seven years of age.<sup>2</sup> According to the bull of Pope Julius III., dated December 5, 1553, by which his appointment was sanctioned, the spiritual and temporal affairs of the Abbey were to remain under the direction of the Archbishop, and failing him, the Claustal Prior was to take charge of them until the young Commendator was twenty-three years old. According to the same document, Lord Claud was to draw the whole of the revenues of the Abbey, except one-fourth of them if he lived in the Abbey, or one-third of them if he kept a separate establishment; the fourth or the third, as the case might be, was to be reserved for the upkeep of the fabric of the monastery, the purchase of ornaments for the Abbey church, and the relief of the poor.<sup>3</sup>

As given up in 1561 for the assumption of the thirds of benefices for the Reformed Clergy and the Crown, the whole rental of the Abbey was as follows<sup>4</sup>:—Money, £2,467 19s.;

<sup>1</sup> Appendix; Reg. Magni Sigilli, Lib. 37, No. 423; Metcalfe, Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Paisley, 66.

<sup>2</sup> He is usually said to have been fourteen years of age, but see Metcalfe, Hist. of Paisley, 135, and Hist. of the County of Renfrew, 210; Bain, Cal. Scot. Papers, i. 344, where, in 1560, he is said to be fourteen years.

<sup>3</sup> Lees, Abbey of Paisley, Appendix, p. clxxxiii.

<sup>4</sup> Origines Parochiales, i. 70.

meal, 72 ch. 3 b. 3½ f.; bear, 40 ch. 11 b.; horse-corn, 43 ch. 1 b. 1 f. 1 p. "grete mete"; cheese, five hundred five score and six stones. Amongst the items of deduction stated are 7 chalders of meal yearly for the almoner's weekly doles to the poor; £473 8s. 4d. for the maintenance of the convent in kitchen expenses and clothes yearly, according to the accounts of the cellarer and granitar; £38 for the fees of the cellarer and granitar and their servants; £13 6s. 8d. for the Archbishop's claim of procurations, now converted into money; and £550 2s. 8d. for contributions to the Lords of Session and pensioners settled upon the Abbey.

Though never in orders, Lord Claud also drew the stipends for the offices of Dean of Dunbar,<sup>1</sup> Canon of Glasgow, and Prebendary of Cambuslang.<sup>2</sup>

A devoted adherent of Queen Mary, he shared most of the vicissitudes of her party. When she escaped from Lochleven Castle, May 2, 1568, he met her with a body of sixty horse and conveyed her to Lord Seton's house at Niddrie, and thence to Hamilton.<sup>3</sup> At the battle of Langside, on the 13th of May following, he led the vanguard of her army, and was one of the few who accompanied her to England. On August 9, 1568, he was forfeited,<sup>4</sup> and his estates given to Lord Semple, his former bailie, who in the meantime had changed sides. He took part in the Surprise of Stirling, and when he and his four hundred companions were driven out of the town, is said, along with the Earl of Huntly, to have given the order for the shooting of the Regent Lennox.<sup>5</sup> For a time he led an unsettled life, and made frequent attempts to regain his Paisley possessions. At last, in February, 1573, he was admitted to the benefits of the Pacification of Perth;<sup>6</sup> a pardon was issued to those who had been concerned in the death of the Regent Lennox, and Lord Claud was restored to his estates, but not till force had been used to compel Lord Semple to give them up.<sup>7</sup> On April 30, 1579, his enemy, the

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Mag. Sig., March 24, 1574-5. <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, January 24, 1563-6.

<sup>3</sup> *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 129. <sup>4</sup> Act. Parl. Scot., iii. 54.

<sup>5</sup> Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, 242. <sup>6</sup> Reg. Privy Council, ii. 193.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 241.

Regent Morton, succeeded in getting an Act of Council passed, ordering the immediate execution of the old Acts passed against him and his brother John, the seizure of their estates, the apprehension of their persons, and authorising the officers of the Crown to use whatever armed action might be necessary to accomplish their purposes.<sup>1</sup> The two brothers, who were really the heads of the great Hamilton party, the Earl of Arran, their elder brother, being hopelessly insane,<sup>2</sup> at once garrisoned their castles of Hamilton and Draffen, but being unable to cope with the overwhelming forces that were sent against them, they fled.<sup>3</sup> Lord Claud went to the north of England<sup>4</sup> and sought the protection of Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> who interested herself in him so far as to send an envoy to Scotland to plead his cause, but without success.<sup>6</sup> In October, 1579, an Act of forfeiture was passed against him in Parliament.<sup>7</sup> He joined the banished lords in their attempt to overthrow the supremacy of Arran, in consequence of which his heavy bonds of caution were forfeited.<sup>8</sup> By a private arrangement with the King, he was allowed to return to Scotland in October, 1584,<sup>9</sup> but before April 9, 1585, he had received orders from the King to withdraw to France.<sup>10</sup> On December 10, immediately after the fall of Arran, a general Act was passed for the restitution of the banished lords and their adherents.<sup>11</sup> For Lord Claud a special Act of indemnity was passed.<sup>12</sup> At the same time he was admitted a Privy Councillor.<sup>13</sup> He returned to Scotland in January, 1585,<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Privy Council, iv. Pref. xix., 146.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 161, 162 n.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 396.

<sup>4</sup> Spottiswoode, *Hist.* ii. 264.

<sup>5</sup> Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, i. pp. 26, 93.

<sup>6</sup> Reg. P. C., iv. 186 n.

<sup>7</sup> Act. Parl. Scot., iii. 125.

<sup>8</sup> Reg. P. C., iii. 650, 658, 668.

<sup>9</sup> Reg. Sec. Sig. LII., f. 30 b. *Scots Peerage*, i. 39, n. 3. Calderwood says Nov. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Bain, *Cal. of Border Papers*, i. p. 179.

<sup>11</sup> Act. Parl. Scot., iii. 383.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 396.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 378.

<sup>14</sup> Calderwood, *Hist.* iv. 491. On February 13, 1585-6, Sir John Selby wrote to Walsingham—"At the Lord Gloiedes arryevall at the Court, having spoken with the King er ever he had his bottes off [boots off], he went from thence to the young Dewkes lodging, and after to the French ambassadores lodging, and it is sopposed of the common sort that he will become French." Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, i. p. 221.

and took his seat and oaths of office. On July 29,<sup>1</sup> 1587, as already stated, he was invested with the temporalities of the Abbey of Paisley, united and erected into the Lordship and Barony of Paisley, and was created a peer of Parliament with the title of Lord Paisley.

Notwithstanding the favour shown to him by the King, Lord Claud continued to be suspected of French, and even of Spanish, tendencies. In 1589 he was summoned to appear before the Council in Edinburgh, and committed to the castle,<sup>2</sup> but was shortly afterwards set at liberty. In January of the following year, he was suspected of being privy to a conspiracy to surprise the city of Edinburgh during the King's absence in Denmark.<sup>3</sup> Soon after this, he withdrew from politics and settled down in the Place of Paisley, where, in July, 1597, ten years after his restoration, he was visited by Anne of Denmark, the Queen Consort, and on July 24, 1617, by James VI. himself, who was entertained by the first Earl of Abercorn "in the large hall of Paisley," Lord Claud being by this time too old and infirm to discharge the duty in person. As far back as October 2, 1598, Lord Claud had withdrawn from the active duties of life, and issued a Letter of Factory and Commission to James, Master of Paisley, his eldest son, constituting him his "verie lauchfull, undoubtit, and irrevocable Commissionar, actor, factor and special procurator," with full power to represent and act for him in the management of his entire estates.<sup>4</sup> Lord Claud married Margaret, only daughter of George, fifth Lord Seton, by Isabel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, High Treasurer of Scotland, and by her, who died in March, 1616, he had issue three children, Margaret, Henry, and Alexander, who all died in infancy and were buried in St. Mirin's Chapel, Paisley, and other five sons and one daughter. He was predeceased by his eldest son, and died in 1621.

<sup>1</sup> The date usually given is July 24, but the date of this Charter is July 29, the words thereof being *vicesimo nono die mensis Julij*. Charters and Docs. relating to the Burgh of Paisley, 77.

<sup>2</sup> Calderwood, v. 36.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 70.

<sup>4</sup> Charters and Docs. relating to Paisley, 216.

James, eldest son of Claud Lord Paisley, and usually designated the Master of Paisley, was a man of eminent parts and much esteemed by James VI., who made him, December 14, 1598, one of the Lords of his Privy Council,<sup>1</sup> though he did not take his seat at the board till February 10, 1601, and a gentleman of the bedchamber. By a charter, dated November 26, 1600, the King gave the office of Sheriff of Linlithgow,<sup>2</sup> with all the fees, etc., belonging thereto, to him and his heirs male whomsoever, and by another charter, of date July 11, 1601, he received from the King the lands of Abercorn, Braidmeadow,<sup>3</sup> etc., in the same county. Two years later, April 5, 1603, he was created a peer of Parliament, with the title of Lord Abercorn, when the lands of Abercorn, Duddingston, Newton, and Duntarvie were united and erected into the free barony of Abercorn, and granted to him and his heirs male and assigns.<sup>4</sup> The next year, 1604, he sat in Parliament,<sup>5</sup> and was appointed one of the Commissioners, on the part of Scotland, to treat of a union with England, which did not take effect.<sup>6</sup> In 1606 he was one of the Lords of the Privy Council who sat in judgment on the six ministers, who, contrary to the orders of the King, had been concerned in the holding at Aberdeen of a General Assembly of the Church in July of the preceding year, and with the aid of a packed jury condemned them.<sup>7</sup> In the same year, July 10, 1606, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick.<sup>8</sup> He sat in the General Assemblies of 1606, 1610, and 1621.<sup>9</sup> He was present at the Synod of Clydesdale in 1607, when he appears to have acted for the King, to whom he addressed a long letter describing what he had done to further the plan for the establishment of Episcopacy.<sup>10</sup> The following year he accomplished the capture

<sup>1</sup> Reg. P. C., v. 498.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Calderwood, vi. 262.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vi. 263.

<sup>7</sup> Calderwood, vi. 459; Omond, Lord Advocates of Scotland, i. 94.

<sup>8</sup> Reg. M. S.

<sup>9</sup> Book of the Universal Kirk, 1022, 1085; Calderwood, vii. 104, 498.

<sup>10</sup> Letters and State Papers during the reign of James VI., 117 (Abbotsford Series).



of Muir of Auchindrane, the notorious murderer of the time.<sup>1</sup> In 1610, he was appointed a member of the High Commission.<sup>2</sup> The following year, he had become one of the "undertakers" for the Plantation of Ulster.<sup>3</sup> By a letter written from Westminster by the instructions of the King, and dated March 31, 1613, the Lord-Deputy of Ireland was authorised to call the Earl by writ of summons to take part in the proceedings in the House of Lords, in the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland.<sup>4</sup> On December 9, 1613, he was appointed a Commissioner to examine into the condition of the University of Glasgow, and to report thereon.<sup>5</sup> Two years later, May 20, 1615, he was made a member of the Council of Munster, and had a grant of the small proportion of 1,000 acres, called Strabane, and the large proportion of 2,000 acres, known as Dunnalonge. At Strabane he built "a very strong and fair castle," a school-house, and church, round which the town was built.<sup>6</sup> Subsequently he acquired 1,500 acres, called Shean, from his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Boyd. Proving himself an energetic colonist, an Act of Council was passed, on August 24, 1614, acknowledging that he had fulfilled all his engagements for his share of 6,000 acres in the Irish Plantation, and exonerating him therefrom.<sup>7</sup> As already stated, he received King James in the "large hall" at Paisley, July 24, 1617. His last appearance at a meeting of the Privy Council was on February 24, 1618. He died on the thirteenth of the following month, at Monkton, in Ayrshire, and was buried, in accordance with his desire, in St. Mirin's chapel, Paisley, April 29, 1618. He married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, and by her had five sons and four daughters.

<sup>1</sup> Letters and State Papers during the reign of James VI., 132 (Abbottsford Series). For an account of the trial, see Pitcairn, iii. 124.

<sup>2</sup> Calderwood, vii. 59; Diary of James Melville, 787.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. P. C., ix. 80.

<sup>4</sup> Scots Peerage, i. 46, n. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Reg. M. S.; Coutts, Hist. of University of Glasgow, 84-5.

<sup>6</sup> Douglas, Peerage, i. 4; Scots Peerage, i. 46. <sup>7</sup> Scots Peerage, i. 46-7.

James, his son, born about 1603, succeeded his father as Earl of Abercorn in 1618, and his grandfather, Lord Claud Hamilton, as Lord Paisley, in 1621. In consideration of his father's services and his own noble birth, and being desirous to encourage him and his posterity to settle in Ireland, not doubting that he would follow in the footsteps of his father as a staunch Protestant, King James VI. created him, when he was about thirteen years of age, a peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, with limitation of the honours to the heirs-male of the body of his father, by patent under the Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, October 18, 1616, and by patent at Dublin, May 8, 1617. As the Irish estates were provided to the younger brothers by the will of their father, he resigned the Irish title in favour of his brother Claud, November 11, 1633.<sup>1</sup> At first his relations with the Town Council of Paisley were perfectly harmonious. At the Head Court, held on October 4, 1619, he allowed the Council to appoint the first bailie, himself appointing the second. He took part in instituting the Paisley races. In 1637, he was chosen one of the bailies of the town. In the meantime, however, a prosecution had been commenced in the Presbytery of Paisley against his mother, Marion Boyd, the Dowager-Countess, and several of her servants. Most of the servants were condemned, and under the harsh treatment she received at the hands of the Presbytery and Privy Council, the Dowager-Countess died, August 26, 1632, at Paisley, to which she had been allowed to proceed for the "outred" of some weighty business, and was buried beside her husband in St. Mirin's chapel. In April, 1627, the Earl was in Paisley, and having declared himself a Catholic, a process was set up against him in the Presbytery, and, subsequently, against his Countess. The case was transferred to Edinburgh, where he and his Countess were excommunicated and exiled by the Commission of the General Assembly<sup>2</sup> in 1649. He there-

<sup>1</sup> Douglas, Peerage, i. 5; Scots Peerage, i. 56.

<sup>2</sup> For the relations between the Abercorns and the Church, see Lees, Abbey of Paisley, 227, 247 ff., and Metcalfe, History of Paisley.

upon sold the Lordship of Paisley, for £13,333 6s. 8d., to his friend the Earl of Angus, July 22, 1652,<sup>1</sup> by whom it was sold, December 7, 1653,<sup>2</sup> to William, Lord Cochrane of Dundonald.

The Cochranes of Dundonald are a very ancient Renfrewshire family. Under the designation Coveran, or Cochrane, they may be traced back to the year 1262, when Waldeve de Cochrane of the five merk land of Cochrane, near Paisley, witnessed a charter granted by Dugal, son of Syfyn, or Mac Swein, to Walter Stewart, fifth Earl of Menteith, of the lands of Skipness, Redeshab, and others, in Cantire.<sup>3</sup> On August 26, 1296, William de Coughran, among others from the neighbourhood of Paisley, signed the Ragman Roll.<sup>4</sup> John de Coweran appears in 1346 as a witness to a notarial copy of a bull of Pope Honorius III., dated July 15, 1219,<sup>5</sup> and referring to the creation of an Abbot at Paisley. Cosmus de Cochrane witnessed a grant made to Paisley Abbey by Robert II., when Earl of Strathearn, and under the designation of Cosmos de Cowran, he is found witnessing a charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland to John Logan, some time before 1371.<sup>6</sup> He is also known as Glosmus and Goslin de Cochrane.

William Cochrane, as son and heir of Goslin of Cochrane, had, on July 28, 1360, a grant of the ten merk lands in Langnewton, Roxburghshire, from John Lindsay, Lord of Dunrod.<sup>7</sup> On September 22, 1389, he received from Robert II. a charter of the barony of Cochrane.<sup>8</sup> He died in 1392. The same year his widow married Sir William Dalziel.

Robert Cochrane, who described himself as son and heir of William Cochrane, granted his lands of Langnewton to Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton.<sup>9</sup> He was succeeded by

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Hamilton, Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew, 82.

<sup>4</sup> Bain, Calendar of Docs. relating to Scotland, ii. p. 213.

<sup>5</sup> Reg. de Pas., 10. <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 31. <sup>7</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 335, n. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Crawford, Hist. of Renfrewshire (Robertson's Ed.), 83.

<sup>9</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 335, n. 5.

John of Cochrane, probably his son, who witnessed, in October, 1641, a retour of the service of Herbert of Maxwell as heir to his father, "Herbert of Maxwell, Lord of Carlawerock, in the lands of Meikle Drippes."<sup>1</sup> According to the Rental Book of the Abbey of Paisley for the year 1460, he appears to have been living at Lincliff,<sup>2</sup> which was probably the residence of the Cochranes before Cochrane Place was built. In the same Rental Book, Lincliff is assessed at an annual payment of four chalders of oats and service use and wont.

John of Cochrane was succeeded by his son Alan before May 8, 1480, when, as a witness to a contract of marriage between James Auchinleck and Gelis Ross, he is described as Alan of Cochrane. In certain writs which he witnessed in September 25, 1452, he is described as Alan Cochrane, Armiger.<sup>3</sup> He died before January 26, 1484, on which day his son and successor, James Cochrane of that ilk, is named in a charter by James III. to Robert Lyle of the lands of Middlepenny.<sup>4</sup> He is also named James Cochrane of that ilk in an instrument of sasine in favour of John, Lord Maxwell, of the superiority of Nether Pollok, May 10, 1486.<sup>5</sup> His successor was his son, Robert Cochrane of that ilk, who witnessed John Lord Semple's charter to the Collegiate Church of Lochwinnoch,<sup>6</sup> dated at Glasgow, April 21, 1504. Six years before this, his son, who afterwards succeeded him as John Cochrane of that ilk, was seized in the lands of Cochrane and Corsefoord.<sup>7</sup> On March 13, 1509, he received along with others a Precept of Remission for the "forthocht felony" done upon William Puntoun and Thomas Bull of Risholme.<sup>8</sup> On October 31, 1509, he obtained a licence under the Privy Seal "to sell, analy or wadset all and hale his landis of Nether Cochrane," and "all and hale his landis

<sup>1</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 336, n. 2. Carlawerock Book, ii. 423.

<sup>2</sup> Lees, Abbey of Paisley, Appendix, p. lxiii.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. de Pas., 250, 252.

<sup>4</sup> Reg. M. S.

<sup>5</sup> Maxwells of Pollok, i. 191.

<sup>6</sup> Hist. Collections relating to the County of Renfrew, i. 64.

<sup>7</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 337. <sup>8</sup> Reg. Privy Seal of Scotland, i. 359 (p. 46).

of Petfour" in Perthshire.<sup>1</sup> In 1519 he sold the barony of Easter Cochrane, which included Nether Cochrane, to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow.<sup>2</sup> He was fined in 1530 for not entering on an assize at the justice eyre at Dumbarton for the slaughter of Alexander Hamilton.<sup>3</sup> He appears on an assize held at Edinburgh, December 2, 1529,<sup>4</sup> and is mentioned in an action against William, Lord Ruthven, Sheriff of Perth, as being among others distrained for money which they had already paid.<sup>5</sup> In 1510 he married Margaret Morton, who, in 1522, was still living, and joint tenant with him of the lands of Lincliff.<sup>6</sup> John Cochrane, his son, said by Crawford to have been served heir to his father, May 12, 1539, witnessed in 1546 a charter to Archibald Beaton of Capildra,<sup>7</sup> and in 1556 a retour of John Maxwell as heir to his father, George Maxwell of Cowglen.<sup>8</sup>

The date of John Cochrane's death is unknown, but on November 30, 1556, William Cochrane obtained a charter at Edinburgh, confirming to him, as son and heir of John Cochrane, the five merk lands of Cochrane, in the barony and County of Renfrew, which his father had resigned under a reservation of liferent.<sup>9</sup> This William Cochrane, it is said, added to the manor house known as the Place of Cochrane (to which the Cochranes seem to have removed from Lincliff after 1460) the "freestone" tower, which caused the place to be called "Cochrane Castle." It was to this "old Tower house" that Sir John Cochrane made his escape after the suppression of the Argyll rising in 1685.<sup>10</sup> According to Crawford, William Cochrane made extensive plantations there. He married, before 1579, Elizabeth Montgomery of Skelmorlie, who predeceased him, dying at

<sup>1</sup> Reg. S. S., i. 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Crawford, Hist. Renfrewshire (Robertson's Edit.), 86.

<sup>3</sup> Acta Dom. Conc.

<sup>4</sup> Reg. M. S., July 20, 1532.

<sup>5</sup> Acta Dom. Conc.

<sup>6</sup> Lees, Abbey of Paisley, Ap. p. cxxii.

<sup>7</sup> Reg. M. S., July 31, 1546.

<sup>8</sup> Maxwells of Pollok, i. 295.

<sup>9</sup> Reg. M. S., Nov. 30, 1556.

<sup>10</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 339; Fountainhall's Historical Observations.

Cochrane Castle, August 15, 1594. She left £1,604 to be divided equally among her three daughters.<sup>1</sup>

William Cochrane had no son. He left, as his sole heir, Elizabeth Cochrane, his youngest daughter, whose two sisters, Dorothy and Margaret, had died before February 7, 1602. In 1593 he made a settlement of his lands on his heirs female. This was followed in 1600 by a contract of marriage, which was entered into at the church of Kilbarchan, between Elizabeth Cochrane and Alexander Blair, third son of Alexander Blair of that ilk, by his wife Grizel, daughter of Robert, Lord Semple, who, by the terms of the contract, was to assume the name and arms of Cochrane, and the estates were to be conveyed to him by charter. This contract was embodied in a charter under the Great Seal, February 7, 1602. The marriage took place. Alexander Blair assumed the name and arms of Cochrane, and the estates passed to him.

In 1616 Alexander Cochrane, husband of Elizabeth Cochrane, acquired the lands of Auchincruigh in the County of Ayr, which were confirmed to him July 30, 1618,<sup>2</sup> and purchased from James Spreull, in 1623, the barony of Cowden, in the parish of Neilston,<sup>3</sup> which, in 1634, he resigned in favour of his second son, William. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Renfrewshire in 1623. The last we hear of him and his wife is on March 12, 1640, when they "feud out ane seven shilling land" of Hallochill to Richard Robeson. Alexander signs the deed with his own hand, but James Gray, notary, signs for Elizabeth, she being unable to write.<sup>4</sup>

Alexander Cochrane was succeeded by his second son, William Cochrane of Cowdon, who was born in 1605, and educated first at the Grammar School of Paisley and then at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated in 1626. Subsequently he became closely associated with the management of the University, and in 1672 founded the Dundonald

<sup>1</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 339.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, April 23, 1623.

<sup>4</sup> Paterson, Ayrshire, ii. 507.

bursaries, mortifying the lands of Milton and Arratshole in Kilbride, Lanarkshire, for the maintenance of four bursars in philosophy and three in divinity, the patronage of which he retained for himself and his heirs.<sup>1</sup> He was made Sheriff-Depute of Renfrewshire in 1632, and in the following year he visited Edinburgh on the occasion of Charles I.'s public entry there. Next year, 1634, he obtained, together with his wife Euphame, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross and Elie, a charter of the lands of Cowdon, Woplaws, and Knockglass.<sup>2</sup> In 1638, he acquired the lands of Dundonald, the town or village of which, by a novodamus of 1641, was erected into a burgh of barony, an advantage never used.<sup>3</sup> In 1641, too, he was granted the ward and non-entries of the lands and baronies of Blair. He was also made Chamberlain to the Duke of Lennox. He sat in Parliament for Ayrshire from 1641, and took an active part in State affairs. At the opening of the Parliament of 1641 he was knighted by Charles I., and on December 26, 1647, was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Cochrane of Dundonald. All through the Civil War he was actively engaged on the Royalist side, and held several important posts. His share of the public penalty exacted by Cromwell, under the Ordinance of Pardon and Grace to the people of Scotland, was fixed at £6,000 stg., but was finally reduced to £1,666 13s. 4d. His contribution, on the other hand, to General Monk for the purpose of the restoration of the King is set down at £20,000. After the Restoration, he was made a Privy Councillor and Commissioner of Treasury and Excise in Scotland. On May 12, 1669, he was raised to the dignity of an Earl, under the title of Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. It was while he was Lord Cochrane that he purchased the Lordship of Paisley<sup>4</sup> from the Earl of Angus. Immediately after the purchase he removed to the Place of Paisley, and "lived there

<sup>1</sup> Acta Parl. Scot., viii. 96; Coutts, Hist. University of Glasgow, 159.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S., June 21, 1634.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, March 5, 1638.

<sup>4</sup> Metcalfe, Charters and Docs., 98.

in great splendour and hospitality for many years."<sup>1</sup> He died in 1685, at the age of eighty, and was buried at Dundonald.<sup>2</sup> His second son was the famous Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, to whose descendants the Earldom subsequently fell.

William Lord Cochrane, the eldest son of the foregoing, was educated in Glasgow and predeceased his father. He was a Privy Councillor, and was chosen by a committee of landowners, who formed "the Party," to protest against the quartering of the "Highland Host" on the West of Scotland. He married Katherine Kennedy, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Cassillis, by his wife Jean Hamilton, a daughter of the Earl of Haddington—a family whose religious views were totally opposed to those of the Dundonalds. On June 10, 1684, Jean, the youngest daughter of William Lord Cochrane and Katherine Kennedy, and consequently granddaughter of the first Earl of Dundonald, married John Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee.<sup>3</sup> The marriage, at which the bride's mother was not present, took place probably in the Abbey Church, Paisley, one of the Episcopal ministers in all likelihood officiating. William Lord Cochrane died at Paisley, August 25, 1679, and was buried at Dundonald on the 15th of the following month.

John, second Earl of Dundonald, succeeded his grandfather, and, like his father and grandfather, was educated

<sup>1</sup> Scots Peerage, iii. 345-6.

<sup>2</sup> He appears to have gathered together a considerable amount of wealth. Hamilton of Wishaw says of him—"Whatever he gott or acquired he frugally and nobely improved, for being a gentleman of the greatest accomplishment for managing affairs that ovr nation hath produced, he acquired a vast fortune; which he left to his eldest grandsone and provided all his other children and grandchildren to plentifull fortunes," and in a note he adds—"Indeed, the age appears to have beheld with admiration the Earl's frugality, and his success has been celebrated as one of the three wonders of the shire, namely, 'How Dundonald gathered such an estate,—how Orbiston spent such an estate,—and how Glencairn lived so handsomely on such an estate.'—Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew, 82.

<sup>3</sup> Napier, Memoirs of Viscount Dundee, ii. 392; Terry, Life of John Graham of Claverhouse, 154.

at the University of Glasgow, on the register of which his name appears in December, 1676. In 1680, he was confirmed in the Lordship and barony of Paisley by a charter under the Great Seal. Five years later he was made a Commissioner of Supply for the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, and it was during the same year, while acting as captain of a troop of militia, on the occasion of the Argyll insurrection, that he captured the fugitive Earl near Inchinnan,<sup>1</sup> and, after taking him to the Place of Paisley, sent him in his carriage to Edinburgh. Though he succeeded to the Earldom by the death of his grandfather in November, 1685, his name does not appear on the Rolls of Parliament for some years. He was one of the Scottish noblemen who went south to confer with William of Orange after his landing in the south of England. When the Estates took in hand to put the country into a state of defence, the Earl of Dundonald was appointed captain of a troop of horse to be raised in Ayrshire, and had for his lieutenant his brother-in-law, Lord Montgomerie. He was absent from the first Parliament of William and Mary on account of sickness, and died May 17, 1690. He married Susannah Hamilton, daughter of William, Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.<sup>2</sup>

William, third Earl of Dundonald, was only five years old at the time of his father's death. Among his tutors and trustees were James, Duke of Hamilton, his uncle, and William Blair of that ilk. He died at the age of nineteen, at Paisley, in the year 1705, unmarried.

John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, was younger brother of the preceding. He was born at Paisley, July 4, 1689, and when twelve years of age was sent to the University of Glasgow. At the keenly contested election of Representative Peers for Scotland, June 17, 1708, his vote was disallowed because he was under age, and being unable to take any share in politics, he devoted himself to the affairs of his immediate

<sup>1</sup> Athole MSS., 22 (Hist. MSS. Com., XII., viii. 22).

<sup>2</sup> Scots Peerage, iii., Art. Dundonald.

neighbourhood, and is said to have "reconstructed, enlarged, and beautified the Place of Paisley." At the election in 1713 he was chosen a Representative Peer. Soon after he was appointed colonel of the Fourth Scottish Horse Guards, and in 1717-18 he was Lord-in-waiting at Hampton Court. He died suddenly on June 5, 1720. He married, first, April 4, 1706, Lady Anne Murray, daughter of Charles, first Earl of Dunmore—"a lady," says Douglas,<sup>1</sup> "who wanted no virtue to make her an acceptable wife, whose conduct in all conditions of life rendered her loss a lasting grief to her relations." She died in 1711, universally lamented, leaving a son William, afterwards fifth Earl of Dundonald, and three daughters, celebrated by Hamilton of Bangor for their great beauty. Their names were Anne, Susan, and Catherine. Their father married, secondly, October 15, 1715, Lady Mary Osborne, Dowager-Duchess of Beaufort, second daughter of Peregrine, second Duke of Leeds. She died without issue, February 4, 1722.

William, fifth Earl of Dundonald, who was born in 1708, succeeded his father in 1720, and died unmarried, January 27, 1725. His unentailed property went to his eldest sister, Anne, who married James, fifth Duke of Hamilton, February 4, 1723, and his title and entailed estates to his cousin Thomas Cochrane of Kilmaronock, son of William Cochrane of Kilmaronock and grandson of the first Earl.

Thomas, sixth Earl of Dundonald, born in 1702, succeeded his cousin, January 27, 1725. His right to succeed was contested by the Marquess of Clydesdale on behalf of the heirs male of his mother Anne, in whose favour, as his eldest daughter, the fourth Earl had executed a gratuitous deed of entail. The matter was taken to the Court of Session, where the title and estates were divided as mentioned above. In February, 1727, two years after his accession, Thomas, the sixth Earl, received a charter under the Great Seal of his lands in the counties of Peebles, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbarton. The estate of Kilmaronock was sold to the Duke of Montrose in 1729.

<sup>1</sup> Peerage, i. 472.



William, seventh Earl of Dundonald, was born at Paisley in October, 1729. When his father died he was eight years old. On learning that Prince Charles Edward had established himself in Edinburgh, he, being then sixteen years old, escaped from his tutors, and hiring horses, set out from Glasgow one Sunday morning for the capital. He managed, though not without considerable risk, his horse being shot under him, to obtain entrance into the city. He remained there two days and then returned home, but, unlike his cousin and trustee, William Cochrane of Ferguslie, without joining the Prince's army. In 1750 he went to Holland and obtained a captaincy in the Scots Hollanders, then commanded by Major-General Stuart. He returned in 1753 and took, it is said, an active part in the improvement of the town of Paisley. What that improvement was we shall see. Subsequently he joined the 17th Regiment of Foot-Soldiers, and, in 1757, embarked with his regiment for America. Their ultimate destination was Louisberg, a fortress on Cape Breton Island, which they did not reach till the following year. During the siege of the fortress Lord Dundonald was killed, July 9, 1758. He was then twenty-nine years of age, and died unmarried. He is the Earl William mentioned in the following *Accompts*.

Before setting out for Holland, in 1750, he had parcelled out "4 acres of ground or thereby in the Laighparks of Paisley" into forty-nine lots. In January of the following year they were put up for feuing by public auction. Forty-two of them were disposed of. Of these, three were not taken up, the proposed feuars not being able to pay for them. They were afterwards feued out to others, and in 1757, out of the forty-nine only seven of the lots remained unfeued. The total rental of the new feus was £55 10s.<sup>1</sup>

Similarly, before leaving for America in 1757, "he gave instructions for the feuing off of other of the Abbey lands and for making great changes in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey Church and Place. An advertisement appeared in the *Glasgow Courant*, in the beginning of 1757,

<sup>1</sup> *Accompts*, p. (20) 29-30.

intimating that on January 27, 1757, about four acres of the Abbey gardens, "very advantageously situated upon the River Cart, a little above the Old Bridge of Paisley," would be feued by public auction, and that "excellent material for building would be supplied from the houses and garden walls of Paisley, where there was a vast quantity of hewn stones, which Lord Dundonald had bound himself to sell to purchasers at a reasonable rate, to be specified in the articles of roup." The ground referred to included the principal gateway which Abbot Thomas Tervas had built, and to which Abbot George Shaw had added a spire, part of the road or "avenue" leading to the Place of Paisley, and part of the wall which Abbot George Shaw had built round the monastery and its gardens, and which had moved the admiration of Bishop Leslie and Lauder of Fountainhall.

Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald, who succeeded his cousin, was the grandson of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, the famous Covenanter. Entering the army as a cornet in the Royal Dragoons, he became fort-major of Fort St. Philip in Minorca, which he left in 1715 and returned to Britain. He was appointed captain of a company in Major-General Whetham's regiment, the 27th Foot, January 21, 1716. In 1722, he became Member of Parliament for the county of Renfrew. Eight years later he was made a Commissioner of Excise for Scotland, and held the office for many years. When the Jacobite rising of 1745 took place, he and his second wife, Jean, daughter of Archibald Stuart of Torrance, in Lanarkshire, were residing in Edinburgh. After the evacuation of the city, he took part in the proceedings which were instituted against Archibald Stuart, the provost, in whose hands the defence of the city had been left. Lord Dundonald's deposition on the occasion is to be found in the *State Trials*, 1747, from which it appears that he pleaded for the defence of the city, or failing the possibility of its successful defence, for the destruction or safe storage of the King's arms, so as to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels. He acquired the estate of Grange of Romanno, afterwards known as La Mancha, in the Parish of Newlands, Peeblesshire, to

which he removed from the Place of Paisley, and lived there many years. He died on June 27, 1778. It is he who, with Mr. James Kibble, his factor, signs the following Accompts.

The Lordship and Barony of Paisley consisted, as already said, of the temporalities of the Abbey of Paisley. These were scattered over the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, Argyll, Lanark, Edinburgh, Peebles, and Roxburgh, and by the charter of erection, which included also the spirituality of the Abbey, were all united and erected into one lordship and barony, the Lordship and Barony of Paisley.<sup>1</sup> Though ratified by the King on March 20, 1591,<sup>2</sup> the original charter appears to have been drawn up somewhat hurriedly, for two days after its ratification, Lord Claud Hamilton obtained a new charter<sup>3</sup> from the King, in which certain lands, tenements, etc., which had been omitted from the first, were inserted. Of these, all that need to be mentioned here are the mansion, manor-house, and Abbey Place of the Monastery of Paisley, with the towers, fortalices, and others whatsoever within the precincts of the Monastery; the "cornehouse, kiln, barns, the smyddie-hill, with its houses, the garden called the mustard-yairde, afterwards an orchard, on the south side of the bridge of Paisley, another garden on the north side of the bridge, the smyth-house at the east end of the bridge, with other houses and gardens at the same place, outside the precincts of the Monastery."<sup>4</sup>

James, second Earl of Abercorn, grandson of Lord Claud Hamilton, and son of the first Earl of Abercorn, was confirmed in the lordship and barony by a charter of confirmation and novodamus under the Great Seal, February 8, 1642, the King promising to ratify this charter of confirmation in the next Parliament.<sup>5</sup> Eight years before this, the Earl had written to the King offering to freely quit all the superiorities, etc., of the great vassals of the Abbey of Paisley, being

<sup>1</sup> See the charter, of which a translation is given in the Appendix. For the original of the charter, see Charters and Docs., 66; and Reg. M. S., 1320, pp. 451-53, vol. 1580-1593.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S., 2066. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 2070. <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 703. <sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 1052.

those above 300 merks Scots of yearly value, provided that he might retain the small vassalages, whose rent did not exceed that annual value. In the letter, he also offered to resign his interest in the regality of Paisley, so far as regarded the class of higher vassalages. Though disposed to accept the offers, the King, who was then fully occupied in carrying out his policy in regard to the kirk-lands of the country, deferred consideration of them, until further progress had been made with the erections.<sup>1</sup> In 1642, they were accepted. Before this, however, either because of his strained relations with the Church, or more probably because he was in want of money, the Earl had begun to feu, alienate, or pledge various parts of the lordship and barony. Among the first he feued was the tenement of land with the adjacent "bakhous, brew-hous, ovenhouse and garden," in the burgh of Paisley, on the south side of the High Street between the tenements of the late Robert Urie, burgess of Paisley, and James Stewart of Caversbank and St. Mirin's burn, of which a charter was given, July 25, 1636, to Patrick Wilson, third son of John Wilson in Porterfield<sup>2</sup> and Janet Cumming, his spouse. In 1642, the Earl received a charter of confirmation and novodamus of the lands, etc., in the lordship and barony of Abercorn.<sup>3</sup>

On November 1, 1652, we come across a charter of a different kind in the Register of the Great Seal, in connection with the lordship, which shows beyond a doubt that the reason for its partition was debt, and the want of money to discharge it. By this time the charters passed under the Great Seal were no longer written in Latin but in English. The spelling of the names of places in the following is execrable, sufficiently so to make some of the places difficult to identify, but as the document is of considerable interest, it is given here as it appears in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland for the period of the Commonwealth.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. Report IX., ii., p. 246a; Charters and Docs., 95.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S., 567. This charter is interesting. It fixes the position of the ancient bakehouse, etc., and the meaning of the terms "oun" and "ounhouse."

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1051.

34. *Edinburgh, November 1, 1652.*

"The Keepers grant to George Cleland, brother german to the deceased Sir James Cleland of Monkland, knight, his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably (subject to the legal reversion)—the lands called of old the lordship and barony of Paisley, comprehending the lands of Over and Nether Walkenshawes and [sic] with the moss, etc.; the lands of Cunynghair, Munksher (Monkshaw), Munkshawood; and Overwood and Netherwood, Cooslawland (Goosehouseland?) Candrenies, Whytroof (Whytecrook), Overgallowhills, Nethergallowhills, Knavesland, Arkillstone, with wood thereof; Hillington, with marshes and mosses thereof; the lands of Greinlaw, Eister and Wester Corslets (Corseflats), Eister and Wester Gatshets (Gaitflattis), Pavitland, Carriagehill, Richartbarr (Riccartbar), with the loch thereof, Braidlands (Bredieland), Milkreggs (Meikleriggs), Barstaven (Barskiven), Lincheife (Linclive), and the marshes and mosses thereof; Woodsyde, Wardmeidow and Wellmeidow, Ferguslie, Inchbrock (?), Thornley-Paisley, with bank and muir thereof; the lands of Seidhill with the mill, mill-lands, knaveship, etc., thereof; the lands of Blackstoun, Midleton, Linwood, Achinwanes (Auchans), Wyray, Midhillis (?), Woodhed, with all the marshes and mosses of the same; the lands of Glein, called Burnathep (Barnaigh), Eister and Wester Cambes (Kames), Cleik of Linthill, Auchinhain (Auchinames), Candelmoore (Tandelmure), Bar, Lorgend (Brigend), Mill of Bank (Mylnebank), Lochend, Eister Carse, Wester Carse (Kers), with the coals and coal heughs thereof; Fasnaystock (Japhraystak), Barnochloch (Barmaffloch), Navisland (Mavisbank), Chanytilly (Lang-Stellie?) Baynhill (Kamehill), Lawbank (Lorobank), Oldyaird, Fairhills, Longyaird, Gavismosses (Gavilmoss), Gillisyaird, Langcarse (Langerofts), Anunsydmore (Queensidemure), Moniabroth (Moniabrock), with the Glen mill, mill-lands, knaveship, etc.; and the muir called Mustilmure (Mistylawmuir), with the fishing upon the loch of Lochowinloch, and upon the waters of Whytcroos (Whitecart), Blackcart, and Greish (Gryffe), with castles, mills, fishings, etc.; the manor-place and abbey of Paisley, with towers, etc., whatsoever within the precincts of the said abbey, together with the corn

houses, hill (kilo), and barns of the said abbey; and Sandihill (Smithhill) and that yard called the Mustard yard, and new (now an) orchard upon the south side of the bridge, and that other yard upon the north side of the bridge; that house called Sundihous (Smiddie-house), built at the east end thereof, together with all other houses and yards pertaining to the said abbey within the precincts and close thereof; all within the regality of Paisley and sheriffdom of Renfrew (which lands, etc., pertained heritably to James, Earl of Abercorne); and the lands of Schawfield in the parish of Rutherglen and sheriffdom of Lanark, and the 5 pound lands of Loch Pirwich, and 10 pound lands of old extent of Sheill, with the mill, mill-lands, knaveship, towers, etc., in the parish of Killbryd and sheriffdom foresaid (which lands pertained heritably to Sir William Hamilton of Eleistoun):—which lands, etc., were appraised from the said Earl of Abercorne and Sir William Hamilton respectively, at Edinburgh, 13th August, 1652, at the instance of the said George Cleland, for payment of the principal sum of £6773, 6s. 8d., and £338, 13s. 4d. of sheriff-fee (due to John Thomsone, messenger). To be held of the Keepers:—With precept of Sasine."

The Sir William Hamilton here mentioned was in all probability a younger brother of the Earl, and third son of the first Earl. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627, and was long resident in Rome, where he represented Henrietta Maria, the Dowager Queen of England. He married Jean, eldest daughter of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, widow first of Alan, fifth Lord of Cathcart, and secondly of Sir Duncan Campbell, second baronet of Auchinbreck, who died in 1645. Sir William died at South Shields, June 25, 1681.<sup>1</sup>

Eleistoun, or Elastoune, was long the property of the ducal family of Hamilton, having been granted to James, Lord Hamilton, and Euphame, his spouse, December 17, 1453, by Malise, Earl of Menteith and Lord of Kinpont, for service and aid rendered to him by Lord James.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Scots Peerage, i., 47.

<sup>2</sup> Hamilton MSS., Com. Hist. MSS. Rep. XI., vi., 16.



ten pound land of Shiels of Kilbride, in the parish of Kilbride, belonged, in 1539, to the honourable Dame Mariota Lindsay, elder Lady of Lyle, and was, on August 15 of that year, resigned by her, with reservation of her own life rent right, in favour of her son John, Lord Lyle.<sup>1</sup> The five pound lands of Schawfield, in the County of Lanark, formed part of the ancient temporalities of the Abbey of Paisley.<sup>2</sup> The £7,111 for which the life rent of the estates was assigned was apparently a joint debt of the two brothers.

On the 30th day of the same month that the foregoing charter was registered under the Great Seal, another document of a similar kind underwent the same process. It does not agree on all points with the foregoing, but as it is more carefully drawn and throws additional light on the lands still belonging to the lordship and barony, it is here given:—

53. *Edinburgh, November 30, 1652.*

“The Keepers grant to Williame Andersone, portioner of Newtown, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably (subject to the legal reversion)—the lands, etc., after specified, belonging formerly to the lordship, barony, and regality and abbey of Paisley, with the abbey and tower, fortalice, etc., and whole pertinents of the abbacy thereof called the New Yarde, with the town of Paisley, and whole burgh land, acres, crofts, etc., about the said town, and belonging thereto, property and superiority thereof; the lands of Hutheid and Shawes and Cunningair; the Moss of Paisley; the lands of Hillingtoun and Arkilstoun with the wood thereof; the lands of Over Clayfoldis and Nether Clayfoldis, Over and Nether Gallowscheillis, Kavesland, Seidhill, and waulk-mill thereof, and commodities belonging thereto; the lands of Marksworth, Monkschaw, and Monkschawwoodis; the lands of Broomeland, Meikle-Croft, Little-Croft, Greinlaw; the lands of Hillingtoun, with the moor and moss thereof; the lands of Arkilstoun

<sup>1</sup> Hamilton MSS., Com. Hist. MSS. Rep. XI., vi., 219.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. M. S., June 28, 1611 (321).

and Ingilstoun, and mills and mill-lands thereof; the lands of Patatland (Pavate land), the lands of Braibloch and Lilliesland, the lands of Easter and Wester Corsflattis; of Easter and Wester Gartflattis (Gaitflattis); of Over and Nether Walkinschawes; of Inches; of Candranes; of Todesholme; of Carriagehill and Raccartbar (Riccartbar), with the loch thereof; the lands of Corsbar and Diskbar (Dykebar); of Newton; of Whytcruik; of Kingcleif (Lincliff); of Barskbane (Barskiven); of Meikleriggs and Braiddieland (Brediland); of Thorn[1]ie-Paisley, with the bank and moor thereof, and the lands of Ruchbray, Ruchbank, Woodsyde, Wairdmeadow and Welmeadow; Ferguslie; Middletoun, Linwood; Achanes; Reyord (Rywrais), Mudiehillis (Windiehill), Woodsyd and Drangrane (Drumgrane), with the mill and mill-lands thereof; the lands of Granes, Auchingranes with the mill thereof; the lands of Fultounes with the mill thereof; Ruchall (?) and sundry castles, etc., churches, teinds, lochs, fishings, mills, mill-lands, coal, tenants, etc.; the lands, lordship, barony, town and burgh of barony and regality of Paisley, with the teinds within the sheriffdom of Renfrew;—which lands, etc., were apprised from James, Earl of Abercorne, on 26th October, 1652, at the instance of the said William Andersone, in payment of the principal sum of 9,454 merks and 485 merks 2s. 8d. of sheriff-fee (due to Alexander Murray, messenger):—To be held of the Keepers:—With precept of Sasine.”

The appraisal of the lands, etc., mentioned in the foregoing, at the instance of W. Anderson, took place, it will be observed, on October 26, 1652, and the document itself was registered on November 30. In the meantime, the crash had come, partly through reckless expenditure, and partly through the action of the Commission of the General Assembly. Nine days after the appraisal, and twenty-five days before the fact was registered, that is to say, on November 5, 1652, the Earl was obliged to resign absolutely and for ever all that he still retained of the lordship and barony of Paisley. This appears from the following, in which all the lands, etc., of the lordship that still remained in it are apparently fully described:—

88. *Edinburgh, February 21, 1653.*

"THE KEEPERS grant to ARCHIBALD, EARL OF ANGUS, his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably and irredeemably, the lands of Paisley:—to wit, the burgh and village of Paisley, with the acres, crofts, tenements, houses, burgh rents, markets, fairs, privileges, etc., whatsoever pertaining thereto: with power also of making, choosing, removing, and changing of provosts, bailies, burgesses, officers and others, members of the burgh of Paisley, and having and holding of free markets therein on Saturday weekly in all times coming, and holding of public fairs therein twice yearly, to wit, on the 25th day of July called Sanct James the Apostle day, and on the 26th day of October called St. Marnock's day, with tolls, customs, privileges, jurisdictions, etc., pertaining to the said burgh of Paisley: and also the moss of Paisley, with the commons and commonities of the same; the lands of Seidhill and mills and mill-lands, etc., thereof, with the waulk-mill of Seidhill: the lands of Wardmeadow, Welmeadow, Snadan, Hutheid, Hillheidshaw and Bowinlandis (Broomlands), in the said burgh of Paisley, and liberty and territory of the same: the lands of Over and Neather Walkinshawes, and Insches with the moss; the lands of Markisworth, Coninghair, Brownes-aiker, Monkshaw, Monkshaw-wood, Upshaw (Oxshaw), Dalskeith (Darskeith), and wood thereof; Overwaird and Neatherwaird, Goosehousland, Barneyairdis, Mekle-croftis, Little-croftis, Clayfauld, Candrens, Whyte-crook, Blackstoun with the mansion, manor-place, and fortalice of the same, and with the mosses, etc., thereof: with the teind sheaves and parsonage teinds included of the same lands of Markisworth, Coninghair, Brownis-aiker, Upshaw (Oxshaw), and Monkshaw, Monkshaw-wood, Overwaird and Neatherwaird, Goosehousland, Barneyaird and crofts thereof above specified, Candrens and Whyte-crook; and also the lands of Overclayfauld, Neatherclayfauld, Over Gallowhill, Neather Gallowhill, Knavesland, Arclistounne, and wood thereof, Hillingtounne, with the mosses and marshes of the same, Inglestounne, with the mill and mill-lands thereof: the lands of Greinlaw, Easter and Wester Crosflat, Easter and Wester Gaitflat, Pavetland, Brablock, Assesland (Lylesland), Todisholme, Carriagehill, Accardisbar (Riccartbar), with the loch thereof: Corie-

bar (Corsebar), Braidieland, Meikleriggis, Newton, Barstaven (Barskiven), Linclieff, and marshes or mosses thereof: Woodsyd, Ferguslie, Serjandlandis-aiker, Drumgrain, with the mill and mill lands thereof: the lands of Graines, Abichingownes (Auchingowans), and mill thereof; Fultounne with the mill and mill lands of the same and with the coals and coalheughs of the said land of Fultounne; the lands of Midletounne, Lynewood, Achandis (Auchans), Ryveries (Rywrais), Roundwhillis (Windiehill), and Muirheid, with the whole mosses and marshes thereof, the lands of Auldhous, Kirklandis of Eistwood, Mearns, Pollock, Neilstounne, Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, Ruglen; the lands of Glen, called Easter and Wester Barnahes (Barnaigh), Cayne (Kame), Cloikes, 4 fifth parts of Linthillis, Auchinheane, Tandel-mure, Barkbringen (Bar, Brigend), Milnebank, Locheid, Easter Kerres and Wester Kerres with coals and coalheughs thereof; Jaffraystock, Barmochloch (Barmafloch), Langstillie, Kamehillis, Lorobank, half Auldward, Langyard, Fauldhillis, (Fairhills), Gavilmoss, Gilliesyard, Cloch, 2 third parts of Langerofts, and Queensydemure, Mongabroch (Moniabrock), Plantillie (?), with the Glen milnes; with the Mistielaw moor and fishing of the loch of Lochwinnoch, and on the waters of the Whytcart, Blackcart, and Gryff, with castles, towers, fortalices, manor-places, moors, mosses, mills, fishings, tenants, services of free tenants and vassals, superiorities, feu-duties, and fishings of cruives, etc., of the lands above written, within the sheriffdom of Renfrew; and further, the mansion or manor-place of Paisley, sometime being the abbacy or monastery thereof, with the houses, dovecots, yards, etc., being within the precinct thereof, with the house called the corn-house, kiln, and barn of the said former abbey; the Smiddiehill and vard called the Mustard-yard now an orchard, on the south side of the bridge of Paisley; another yard on the north side of the bridge, and smithy or house thereupon, and all other houses of the former abbacy without the precinct thereof, and with the privileges etc., thereunto appertaining, and privilege that one sasine taken at the manor-place of Paisley shall be sufficient for all the said lands, teinds, etc. abovementioned, and also for the churches and teinds after specified; and also the teinds, fruits, rents, manses, glebes, church-lands, profits, duties, and endowments whatsoever, both parsonage and vicarage

of the parish churches and parishes underwritten—to wit, Paisley, Eistwood, Cathcart, Mearnes, Neilstoune, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Houstoune, Kilmacolme, and Inverkip within the Sheriffdom of Renfrew; Largs, Dundonald, Riccartoune, Craigie, Monkton Prestwick, and Sanct Quivox, in the Sheriffdom of Ayr; Curmarnock and Rutherglen, in the Sheriffdom of Lanark; Kilpatrick, Roseneth in the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, and of all other churches and parishes formerly pertaining to the said abbacy, contained in James Earl of Abercorn's or his predecessors' infeftments thereof, contained in the right and disposition and procuratory of resignation granted by the said James, Earl of Abercorn, to the said Archibald, Earl of Angus, and his foresaids heritably and irredeemably, as said is, of the said lands, teinds, etc., abovementioned dated 22nd July, 1652—which lands etc., foresaid were resigned by the said James, Earl of Abercorn, in favour of the said Archibald, Earl of Angus, and his foresaids, instruments being taken in the hands of David Baillie, notary public, dated at Edinburgh, 5th November 1652:—Also the Keepers ratify the disposition abovementioned, with the precept of sasine therein contained, and infeftment following thereupon, to be held of the superiors—To BE HELD of the Keepers—giving therefor yearly 200 merks at the feast of Whitsunday in the name of blenche ferme and reserving to the ministers serving the cure at the said churches and their successors their manses, glebes, and constant and modified local stipends, for serving the cure at the said churches, conform to the decreits of the Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks for the time and Acts of Parliament, and contained in their localities, or payable by whatsoever person or persons:—With precept of sasine.”

Thus after lasting over a century and a quarter, the connection of the Hamilton family with Paisley came for the time to an end. They had been in possession of the lordship and barony for about thirty-two years.

In 1653, the lordship and barony of Paisley was again sold. This time it was sold, as already stated, by the Earl of Angus to William Lord Cochrane of Dundonald, for the sum, it is said, of £160,000 Scots. Sasine was taken by the purchaser on December 7, 1653. The following is the precept thereof:—

“Upon 7th December, 1653.<sup>1</sup> Compeired Johne Stewart,<sup>2</sup> fiar of Blackhall, bailie in that part, to the Right Noble Earl, Archibald Earl of Angus, heritable proprietor of the lands teinds and others underwritten. Also compeired William Lord Cochrane of Dundonald for himself, and they both passed to the Manor place of Paisley, as the principal Messuage of the Lordship and Barony of Paisley and there the said William Lord Cochrane produced Contract Appointment between the said Earl and him dated at Edinburgh 3rd August then last bypast [1653], containing Disposition by the said Earl to the said Lord Cochrane, his heirs and Assignees whatsoever heritably and irredeemably, without redemption, reversion or regress, of ALL and HAILL the Lands, Lordship and Barony of Paisley, comprehending the lands and others particularly underwritten viz., ALL and HAILL the burgh of barony or regalie and village of Paisley with the burg[h]all aikeres, croftes, tenementes, houses, burrow mailles, mercates, faires, privileges and others pertaining thereto. . . . [Here occur provisions as to fairs and appointment of Magistrates], And sicklyke, ALL and HAILL the Mosses called the Moss of Paisley, with the commounes and commounities of the samen, the lands of Seidhill and Milnes thereof, Miln lands, Multures, sequels and Knaveship of the same with the Walkmylne of Sheill<sup>3</sup> and commodities thereto pertaining; the lands of Ward Meidow and Welmeidow, Snaw Donn,<sup>4</sup> Hugheid<sup>5</sup> and Hillheid, Oxshaw and Brumelandes with all and sundrie annexis, connexis, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same, all lying within the said Burgh of Paisley, libertie and territorie of the same, the lands of Over [and] Nether Walkinschawes and Insches with the mosses and pertinents thereof, ALL and HAILL the lands of Markisworthe, Cunnynghaire, Brounes-aiker, Monkshaw, Monkshaw Woode, Oxshaw, Dalikeithe<sup>6</sup> and wood thereof, Over Ward, Nether Ward, Guishenslande<sup>7</sup> Borne-yearde, Meikle Croftes, Litle Croftes, Clayfauldes, Candrene, Whyte[c]rooke and Blakstane with the mansions, manor

<sup>1</sup> General Register of Sasines, Vol. VI., f. 421. The date of registration is January 3, 1654.

<sup>2</sup> Ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardgowan and Blackhall.

<sup>3</sup> The fulling or walk mill in the Seedhill.

<sup>4</sup> Sneddon.

<sup>5</sup> Hutheid.

<sup>6</sup> Darskeith.

<sup>7</sup> Goosehouse land.

place and fortalice of Blackistoun, yeardes, orcheyardes, dowcates, meidows, woodes, marressis and Mosses thereof and their pertinents; ALL and HAILL the lands of Over Clayfauldes, Nether Clayfauldes, Over Gallowhills, Nether Gallowhills, Knaveslande, Ark[1]estoun and wood thereof, Hillingtoun with the Mosses and Maressis of the samen, Inglistoun with the mylne, Mylnelandes, Multures thereof; ALL and HAILL the lands of Greinlaw, Eister and Wester Corseflate, Eister and Wester Gaitflatt, Pavate land, Braibloche, Lyillisland, Todisholme, Carraghill, Riccartebar with the loche<sup>1</sup> thereof, Crocebar, Braidieland, Mekillriges, Newtown, Barscaven, Lincleiff and Maresis and mosses thereof, Wodesyde, Ferguslie and Serjand aiker, Drumgrame with the Mylne, Mylne lands, Multures and pertinents thereof; the Landes of Graynes, Auchingowne and Mylne thereof, Fultounes with the Mylne thereof, Mylne landes, multures, sequells, and Knaveship of the samen and with coals and coalheuches of the said lands; the lands of Midletoun, Linwood, Achanes, Rywrayes, Windiehill and Mureheid with the haill mosses and Maressis thereof, the lands of Auldhouse and the fishing upon the water of Whytkairte, Blackkairte and Gryiff with castelles, toures, fortalices, manor places, houses, biggings, yeardes Orcheyardes, doucats, parkis, mures, meidows, wardes, marressis, Mosses, mylnes, Multures, woods, fishings, tennentes tennendries, service of free tennentes and vassals, superiorities, feu duties and fishings, annexis and connexis, dependances, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the lands above written, all lying within the Regality of Paisley, Barony and Sheriffdom of Renfrew, And sicklyke of ALL and HAILL the mansion and manor place of Paisley, sometime being the Abacie or Monastrie thereof, with houses, biggings, etc., within the precinct of the same with the houses called the Corne house, now ane Caitechpoole,<sup>2</sup> the kiln and barne of the said sometime Abbacie or Monastrie, the hill called the Smiddiehill with the houses biggit thereupon and yeard called ane mustard yeard, now ane orcheyard, on the south side of the bridge of Paisley, an other

<sup>1</sup> It covered the level ground at Meikleriggs, part of which is now used as a cricket field. The memory of it seems to have completely passed away.

<sup>2</sup> Tennis court.

yeard on the north side of the said bridge, with the smiddie and houses biggit thereupon, and all other houses of the same sometime without the precinct thereof; And also of ALL and Sundry the Kirk landes of Paisley, Eistwood, Cathcart, Mernis, Pollock, Neilstoun, Kilbarchane, Lochwinnoche, Houstoun, Kilmacolme, and Inverkipe, lying within the Sheriffdom of Renfrew, Lairges, within the baylerie of Cuninghame and Sheriffdom of Ayr, Dundonald, Riccartoun, Craigie, Monkton in Prestik and St. Kevoakes,<sup>1</sup> within the baylerie of Kyle Stewart and Sheriffdom of Ayr foresaid, Carmunnok and Rugland, within the Sheriffdom of Lanark, Kilpatrick and Roseneath, within the Sheriffdom of Dumbartane, And of all other Kirkes and parochins, pertenuing and belonging to the said sometime Abacie or Monastrie of Paisley contained in the Infeftments made and granted by James, Earl of Abercorn, and his predecessors thereupon, and in like manner of all and sundrie the tiend sheaves and other teinds als weill great as small, parsonage and vicarage of the said lands of Conynhame Brounes-Aiker, Monkshaw, Monkshawwoode, Dalskaiithe<sup>2</sup> and wood thereof, Overwarde, Netherwarde, Borneveard, Meikle croft, Clayfauldes, Over and Nether Candrenes and Whytecrook, except the fence land of the said lands of Candrenes to the said lands of Blakistoun, Over Gallowhill and half lands of Nether Gallowhill called Lea Nultones (?) part thereof, Arklestoun and wood thereof, Hillingtoun with the Mosses and Maressis of the same, Greinlaw, Eister and Wester Corseflate, Wester Gaitflatt, Pavateland, Braibloche, three quarters of Carraghill called Wilsoune and Insches pairtis thereof, Riccartbare with the loch thereof, Meikilriges, Barscaven and Lincleiff with the mosses and marresses thereof, Drumgrane and Mylne thereof, Auchingowne, Achanes, Lyillisland, Todisholme, and of the Kirkland of Mearnes with their haill pendicles and pertinents included with the said lands, and with the full privilege and jurisdiction of ane free regality of all and sundry the lands, barony and others above written with the pertinents, with free chapell Chancellarie and Justiciarie within the bounds thereof, and with all privileges, freedoms, liberties, immunities, casualties, profits, and commodities whatsoever belonging or that

<sup>1</sup> St. Quivox.

<sup>2</sup> Darskeith.

might be known to pertain and belong thereto in a place, free lordship and barony called the lordship and barony of Paisley, and a Seasing to be taken at the said Manor place of Paisley, as the principal messuage of the said Lordship and barony, declared to be a sufficient Seasing for the said lands, barony, etc., contained in a precept of Sasine direct by the said Archibald, Earl of Angus, to the said John Stewart of Blackhall, his bailie in that part, for infetling and seising the said William, Lord Cochrane, therintill."

In none of the foregoing documents, though most of them profess to deal with the lordship and barony of Paisley, is there any reference to the properties of the Abbey of Paisley which are described in the Charter to Lord Claud Hamilton of 1587 as existing in the counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, Peebles, and Roxburgh. These seem to have been completely alienated. Numerous indications of this appear in the printed volumes of the Register of the Great Seal. To trace them is not here necessary, but it may not be without interest to mention several of them.

In 1611, the lands of Shawfield and the kirklands of Rutherglen, reserving the rights of the rectors and ministers of Rutherglen to their manses, glebes, etc., were conveyed to Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, third son of Lord Claud.<sup>1</sup> In 1617, the kirklands of Legerwood, in the county of Berwick, were, with the usual reservations, confirmed to Alexander Cranstoun de Barnecastell.<sup>2</sup> The six merk land of the Overmains of Monkton, in the county of Ayr, which had been resigned by John Fullarton of Dreghorn, was conveyed by a charter under the Great Seal, July 25, 1636, to John Hamilton of Orbiston, Lord Justice Clerk, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice. The lands of Over and Nether Walkinshaw remained with the Hamiltons to the end, but those of Wester Walkinshaw were by a charter *novodamus* confirmed to John Walkinshaw of Garturk, September 27, 1639.<sup>3</sup> The barony of Innerwick, comprehending the lands, lordship, and barony of Innerwick, with castles, villages, church

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S., 521.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 1577.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, 918.

lands, mills, etc., etc., in the Constabulary of Haddington, in the county of Edinburgh, and by annexation in the barony and county of Renfrew and formerly part of the lordship of Paisley, was confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, September 13, 1641, to James Maxwell of Innerwick and Elizabeth de Bousie, his wife.<sup>1</sup> In 1642, the three merk lands of Auldhouse and the lands of Bromesland or Bruntfield, in the parish of Eastwood, were sold to William Maxwell de Auldhouse, advocate. They had been separated from the lordship of Paisley some time before, and had changed hands again in 1639.<sup>2</sup> In 1642, James, second Earl of Abercorn, resigned in favour of John, Earl of Lauderdale, "that portion of land called Greenlaw, near the town of Paisley," together with the rights of presentation to the parishes and churches of Paisley, Eastwood, Cathcart, Neilston, Mearns, Lochwinnoch, Houston, Kilbarchan, Inverkip, Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Carmunnock, Largs, Monkton, St. Quivox, Riccarton, Craigie, and Dundonald, without prejudice to the ministers serving these cures, for the blench firme of 53s. 4d.<sup>3</sup> The following year the Earl resigned to his neighbour, William, Earl of Glencairn, the right of presentation to the church and parish of Kilmacolm. On July 9, 1647, a charter *novodamus* passed the Great Seal, giving anew to John Wallace, the husband of Margaret Hamilton, who figures so largely in the Presbytery Records of the time, the six pound lands of old extent of Ferguslie, with the tower and manor-place, 5 roods 8 falls of land, with houses and gardens at the west end of the wood of Darskeith, called Serjand Aiker, occupied of old by Jo. Hogisyard, on certain conditions. Wallace had had a charter of the same from the first Earl, on condition of his assuming the name and arms of Hamilton, and renouncing those of Wallace, according to a marriage contract agreed to by him on his marriage with Margaret Hamilton, legitimate daughter of Allan Hamilton of Ferguslie.<sup>4</sup> The Abbey's ancient property at Dalmulling in the county of Ayr passed irredeemably in 1648 to Robert

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S., 948.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 1108.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, 1237.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, 1804.



Gordon, Provost of Ayr, and his heirs and assignees.<sup>1</sup> On July 9, 1649, the Little Mains of Johnstone, with others, together with the lands of Hayningside, Hillhead, and Claystoppe, which were parts of the lands of Watterstoun, in the parish of Kilbarchan, were resigned by the Earl of Abercorn, and passed to Sir Ludovic Houston, of Johnstone, and his wife.

In a charter which passed the Great Seal, February 21, 1653, in favour of Robert Mure, second and lawful son of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, we have recorded most of the Lennox properties of the lordship. Mentioned in it are the Kirktoon of Kilpatrick, the lands of Dunterglennien, Eister and Wester Cochnes, Eister and Wester Kilpatrick and Moreisland, the lands of Auchinleck, Edinbarnane, Auchintuschen, Belwarthill, Craig-Banneoch, Fairclay, Braidfield McQuharrane, Auchingrie, Chapelland and Barnes; the fishing of Cruikitschot and Linbrane; the muirs of Kilpatrick, Cochnoch or Cochnes, Auchingrie and Enbarnet, with sundry castles, fortalices, manors, yards, etc.—all lying within the regality of Paisley and in the county of Dumbarton. They belonged heritably to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, formed part, as already said, of the Lennox property of the Abbey of Paisley, and were united with others to form the barony and lordship of Paisley.

But to return to the lordship as sold to William Lord Cochrane of Dundonald, the precept of sasine for which is given above. The lands there described, with the exception of the Kirklands, are almost all in the immediate neighbourhood of Paisley and within the County of Renfrew. A comparison of them with those enumerated in Lord Claud's Charter of 1587, shows that the following are missing from among them—the lands of Whitehead, Eister and Wester Kames, Clookes, Linthill, Auchinane, Tandilmure, Brigend, Mylnebank, Lochhead, Eister Kers, Japhraystak, Barmachle, Mavisbank, Langstellie, Kamehill, Lorobank, Auldyard, Langyard, Fairhill, Gavilmoss, Gilliesyard, and Mistylaw-

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S., 1916.

mure. Most of these lie in the western part of Renfrewshire. So that by the year 1652, the great and princely lordship and barony of Paisley, the numerous lands of which were originally to be found in no fewer than eight counties, in some of which they were very extensive, as in those of Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbarton, was now reduced to a comparatively few in the central parts of Renfrewshire, and one in Dumbartonshire.

Under the Cochranes, the policy of partitioning or of alienating the lands and properties of the lordship still went on. Four years after they had obtained possession of the lordship, they sold the burgh of Paisley with all its rights and privileges to the Magistrates, Town Council, and Community of Paisley. There was a reason for this, which rendered the sale almost imperative. For some time the relations between the Abercorns and the town authorities had been strained. The first indications of this were the offers which the second Earl, as already noted, made to the King respecting the sale of certain rights, etc., in 1634. At the October Head Court of the burgh in 1647, a disagreement arose respecting the appointment of the bailies, and also in connection with the part of the moss which had formerly been used and worked by the monks. The inhabitants of the burgh now began to be afraid for their liberties, and a movement was set on foot not only to protect them, but also to obtain a new and improved charter. The first thing they did was to get their old charter—the charter granted to them by Abbot George Shaw in 1499—confirmed by Act of Parliament. This was done on May 11, 1648, though the representative for Renfrew rose up in his place in Parliament and opposed it. Negotiations then began, but were delayed by the political disturbances of the time. When the Cochranes came into possession, everything was almost ready, and on May 3, 1658, less than five years after they had purchased the place, William Lord Cochrane and his eldest son, the Master of Cochrane, entered into a contract by which they sold to the Bailies, Treasurer, and Community of the burgh, the superiority of the town, and all its rights and

privileges, in order that they might henceforth be "held of His Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and dominions thereto belonging and His Highness's Successors." The lands conveyed were those of Seedhill, the site of the original village of Paisley, but not the mills, kilns, hills, multures, knaveship, etc., and those of the other part of the burgh of Paisley, extending "westward from the east end of the Bridge of Paisley and Mustardyard dyke, including and comprehending the lands of Calside, Orchard, Bladdayard, Sneddou, Huthead, Hillhead, Welmeadow, Broomlands, and others within the bounds, etc., of the said burgh of Paisley property and commonie"—all the lands, tenements, houses, etc., included within the boundaries, that is, which had been marked out for the burgh by Abbot George Shaw in 1499, on the west of the Cart, together with the moss extending between the boundaries of Ferguslie and Merksworth. Other clauses of the contract secured to the Magistrates the feu-duties formerly paid to the abbots, and bound the Cochrans to make common cause with the community to obtain a charter confirming the contract from the Protector or his successors.<sup>1</sup> The charter was obtained not from the Protector, but from Charles II., December 5, 1665, when Paisley, from being a burgh of barony and regality, became practically a royal burgh, paying yearly to the Exchequer the sum of seven pound sterling, "as a proportional part of the blench-duty of the Lordship of Paisley."<sup>2</sup>

Before this, however, other sales or alienations of the lands of the lordship by William Lord Cochrane had occurred. Before he had been in possession of the lordship a couple of years, he began what appears to have been a long series of alienations. Perhaps this was one of the means by which, as Hamilton of Wishaw says, "he acquired a vast fortune," and was able to provide "plentiful fortunes" for all his children and grandchildren, as well as his heir. On July 20, 1655, the 13s. 4d. land Hallowhill was sold to John Cyning

<sup>1</sup> Charters and Docs., 98.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 109, 113.

in Gallowhill with the teind sheaves, etc. On September 10 in the same year, sasine on a charter of resignation was given to Andro Braiding, eldest son of Andrew Braiding, portioner of Calderhauch, of the 3s. 4d. land of the lands of Crookes, Johnshill, and Langlie, being parts of the 50s. land of Brounes, Calderhaugh. This is the first of a number of alienations of lands in the parish of Lochwinnoch. On October 1, 1655, sasine on feu charter was granted to Robert Wallace Lorimer, burgess of Paisley, of "that parcel of ground of the lands of Smiddiehills near the Kirk Style of Paisley." In the same month (October 23), sasine on a similar charter was granted to John Gemnail, smith, Paisley, and to Margaret, his spouse, of "two little houses, one of them presently a smiddie, and the other a dwelling house lying contiguous, and possessed by the same spouses, in the lands called the Smiddiehills on the east side of the burgh of Paisley, the gavills whereof stand to the north," the said houses being "bounded between the house of John Potter on the east, the kirkyaird of Paisley on the south, the smiddie, sometime possessed by umquhile John Forman on the west, and the High Street of Smiddiehills on the north." The charter is dated at Paisley, January 18, 1654. By a charter dated October 22, 1655, the 43s. 4d. lands of Eister Kerse, *alias* Locheid and Warrandale, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, were sold. The sasine was obtained November 22, 1655. On December 24, 1655, Robert Cochrane in Moorshill obtained sasine of the 6s. 8d. lands of Langeroft, Moorshill, and Queenesydemure, lying in the lands of Glen in the parish of Lochwinnoch. Other parts of the lands of Glen in the same parish, which were at this time feued or sold by the Cochranes were "the merkland of Kayme, callit Sandistounne," "to John Blackeburne, eldest lawful son of Robert Blackeburne of Sandistounne"; the 20s. land of Cloike, the third part of the 10s. land of Langeroft, Moors-hill, and Queenesydemuir, to John Semple of Balgilvie; the merkland of Lorobank, and the 6s. 8d. land of Auldaird, to James Cuninghame, brother-german to the deceased William Cuninghame of Craigends. The 10s. land of Moniabrock

was also sold at this time, a merkland of the lands of Tandlemuir, and a 15s. land of Moniabrock.<sup>1</sup>

By a charter of vendition and alienation and feufferme, dated at Paisley, February 4, 1656, William Smith, a burgess of Paisley, became the owner "of the dwelling places, high and low, under and above chambers, stables, etc., called Gardiner's houses of Paisley, in the lands called Smiddiehills on the east side of the Bridge of Paisley, bounded by the Abbey yards and the Abbey wall on the east, the Kirkyard of Paisley on the south, the said William Smith's own lands in Smiddiehills on the west, and High Street, of the Bridge of Paisley on the north, also of an acre of land called Gardinar's aiker lying in the lands called Brabloch of the aiker dails of Paisley."<sup>2</sup>

On November 28, 1655, William Cochrane of Burnside obtained from William Lord Cochrane a charter of "the 10s. land of the lands of Auchincrewche *alias* Hallhill and that portion of the muir of Auchincrewche corresponding thereto, which are the 2½ merkland of Auchincrewche lying in the parish of Lochwinnoch."<sup>3</sup> Other parts of the lands of Auchincrewche went, on November 21, 1655, by charter to Colonel Alexander Cochrane, brother-german to William Lord Cochrane.<sup>4</sup> The lands of Mylnebank, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, went to James Campbell of Mylnebank, by charter on April 11, 1656, and another part of the land of Tandlemure to Robert Jamieson in Tandlemuir by charter, dated at Paisley, the same day.<sup>5</sup> By a charter of alienation, dated Paisley, October 22, 1655, "the lands called the Wood of Darskeith, extending to twenty-eight acres of land or thereby, which was of old ane wood and is now arrable land, and was last possessed by John Wallace of Ferguslie and James Wallace, his youngest lawful son," went to John Waus of Woodsyd, a burgess of Paisley.<sup>6</sup> On September 2, 1656, John Park, in Calsiend of Seedhill, a burgess of Paisley,

<sup>1</sup> Particular Register of Sasines, Vol. II., ff. 74, 80, 88, 97, 102, 105-7, 110-12, 117.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 117.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 129.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 133.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, ff. 133-134.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. III., f. 14.

obtained a charter of 5 roods of land of the aiker dails of Paisley in the lands called the Clayfaulds, and an acre of land of Brabloch in the said aiker dails of Paisley.<sup>1</sup> On September 1, 1656, William Smith, smith, a burgess of Paisley, acquired by charter a dwelling-house on the east side of the burgh of Paisley called the Smiddiehills. The witness to the charter was Lord Gawine Cochrane.<sup>2</sup> In a charter granted to John Craig in Greenlaw, dated at Paisley, sometime before September 20, 1656, there is mention of "the aikers Peitcounes, pieces of land, viz., 2 acres of land or thereby of the acre of dails of Paisley in the land called the Brabloch between the lands of Gallowhill on the east and north and the Hiegate and passage" (?), also of 5 acres of the aiker dails of Paisley in the lands called Wester Greenlaw or Greenlawhill, lying to the north of "the gaite to Glasgow," and of a milne rood lying on the same side of the "gaite."<sup>3</sup> The whole of the land here parted with extended to nine acres, and are described as "of the acre of dails of Paisley."<sup>4</sup> On September 25, 1656, one William Brisbane obtained possession of half of the whole lands of Nether Walkinshaw, otherwise called Eister Walkingshaw, with pertinents "and ½ ane chalder of meall yearly to be uplifted furth of the Lordship of Paisley and girmell thereof." "The 10 merkland or thereby of old extent of Bar and Brigend, the 10s. 10d. land of old extent of Wester Kers, and the 28s. land of old extent of the lands of Linthills with pertinents lying within the lands of Glen in the parish of Lochwinnoch," were sold to John Hamilton of Barr and his heirs, August 28, 1656.<sup>5</sup>

By the time the following Accompts were drawn up, the lordship of Paisley had been diminished still further. During

<sup>1</sup> Particular Register of Sasines, Vol. III., f. 18.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 22.

<sup>3</sup> The road to Glasgow then ran down the "Hiegate" of Smithhills round by the north side of the Wallneuk, *i.e.*, the corner of Abbot George Shaw's wall, and thence by Greenlaw eastward to the present Glasgow Road. Opposite to the Wallneuk, and on the north side of the road was a linen mill (lint milne). Hence the "milne rood lying in the north side of" "the gaite to Glasgow."

<sup>4</sup> Particular Register of Sasines, Vol. III., f. 23.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 37.



the years referred to in them, the following lands still remained in the possession of the Dundonalds—Ardoch, in Dumbartonshire, Dykeneuch, Barskivan, Robinyeard, Gilmourston, Candrens, Bughthills, Rouchbank, Clayfauld, Langyard, Monkshaw-wood, Laigh Monkshaw-wood and Langbank, an enclosure to the north of it, Cunninghair Fauld, Bririefauld, Brownsholm, Havistoun, Linclief, Brabloch, Gaitflatt, Greenlaw, divided into Eister and Wester Greenlaw, Eister and Wester Corseflatt, Blacklands, Lylesland, Todholm, Carriagehill, Bredilands, Meikleriggs, Knavesland, Drumgreen, North and South Pewlands, Grains, Huntlaw in Roxburghshire, Riccartbar, Stobbs, Smithhills and houses thereon, Walkinshaw, Burnbrae, Gallowhill, Merksworth, Wardmeadow, Newton, and the Kirk lands of Carmunnock, Kilkerran, Kilcolmonel, Kilfinan, Neilston, and Rutherglen. Some of the names here have not occurred before, and are in all probability evidence that a number of the old lands had been broken up and divided into two or more parts.

The Rent-roll of the Earls for the four years 1757-8-9-60, including houses, barns, brewhouses, mills, bear, and meal, and the lands of Cochrane, which they brought with them, amounted to £661 9s. 9d., £616 15s. 0d., £620 17s. 4d., and £685 4s. 5d., respectively, while the sum set down as derived from feu-duties for the whole of the four years is £269 10s. 9d., or an average for the four years of £67 7s. 8d. per year.<sup>1</sup> In the Rent-rolls there is no mention of Insches, Brownis Aiker, Monkshaw, Oakshaw, Darskeith, Overward, Netherward, or Goosehouseland, though it may possibly have been included in the Laighpark; nor is there mention of the Bornyard, or of Meikle Crofts or Little Crofts, Whyte-cruik, or the lands of Blackstone or of Arkleston, Hillington, Ingliston, Pavate land, Ferguslie, Woodsyde, Serjand-Aiker, the mills of Drumgrane, Granes, Middleton, Achans, Rywraes, Windiehill, Murehead, or Auldhouse, or of the fishings on the White Cart, Black Cart, and Gryffe—from which, since they are all mentioned in the Precept of Sasine,

<sup>1</sup> See page 74 of the Accompts.

it may be almost, if not quite, safe to infer that they had gone, as we have seen some of them had, to other owners. A similar inference may also be made respecting the kirklands of Eastwood, Cathcart, Mearns, Pollok, Neilston, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Houston, Kilmacolm, Inverkip, Ayr, Dundonald, Riccarton, Craigie, Monkton in Prestwick, St. Quivox, Largs, Kilpatrick, and Rosneath. These, also, were part of the Dundonalds' purchase from the Earl of Angus, but are not accounted for in any of the rent-rolls before us. So that during the hundred and five years the lordship of Paisley had been in the hands of the Dundonald family, its lands and value had been further diminished.

Two years after the following Accompts had been signed, the Dundonalds closed their connection with the lordship and barony of Paisley. In 1764, James, eighth Earl of Abercorn, being desirous of obtaining some at least of the possessions of his ancestors, bought back from the Dundonalds so much of the lordship and barony as was still theirs. Among the properties which thus came back to the Hamiltons were the Place and Abbey gardens of Paisley, Abbey Close, the Smithhills (Old and New), North, South, and East Crofts, the lands of Greenlaw, of Laighpark, Easter and Wester Corseflat, Gateside (Pavateland?), Brabloch, Seedhill, mill of Paisley, Gateflat, Stobfaulds, Riccartbar, Burnbrae, Muirhead, Linclive, Auchlodmont, Kirklands of Neilston, part of the lands of Waterside in the parish of Carmunnock, the lands of Brediland, of Huntlaw<sup>1</sup> in Roxburghshire, Grains, near Stewarton, in the County of Ayr, the lands of Ferguslie, Barskiven, East and South Candren, Newlands, and probably the lands known of old as Goosehouseland.

The mansion and manor-house of the lordship is said to have been the Place of Paisley. What precisely was this? There is no description of it, and, at this distance of time,

<sup>1</sup> This was one of the original endowments of the Abbey. It is mentioned in two of the oldest charters, and dates back to 1165-1173, (1165-1172?).

the question is very difficult to answer. But perhaps we shall come nearer to the point if we alter the question to—Where within the precincts of the Abbey did Lord Claud and his family live?

While the monks were living at the Abbey, there were within its precincts the church, S. Mirin's chapel,<sup>1</sup> the chapter house, sacristy, and refectory; the kitchen and its offices; the parlour, dormitory, cloisters, library, scriptorium, infirmary, bakehouse, granary, kiln, almonry, and the exchequer chamber. Besides these, in separate buildings, were the Abbot's house, with chapel and oratory, sleeping apartments, reception hall, buttery; and the guest-house. There may also have been a school. What of these did the Reformers, with the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn at their head,<sup>2</sup> "burn" in 1561, or what did they leave standing? The first of these questions it is now impossible to answer; to the second of them, only an answer, which may fail by being incomplete, may be given. The portions left standing by the Reformers were apparently the church, but in ruins, S. Mirin's chapel, what are now supposed to have been the chapter-house, sacristy, the refectory, and kitchen, etc., the cloisters, and dormitory, the "Corn-house," which the Abercorns turned into a "caitchpoole" or tennis court, the kiln and barns, the gate-house, built by Thomas Tervas, with its spire, built by Abbot George Shaw, and the wall, built by the latter, and enclosing the gardens of the monastery and a small deer-park.

The gatehouse and walls were seen by Bishop Leslie (1526-1566) and by Lauder of Fountainhall (1646-1722), both of whom describe them. Apparently they are represented on Slezer's view of Paisley in 1693, along with the "caitchpoole" and its neighbouring kiln and barns, mentioned in the Dundonalds' precept of sasine and in previous charters, and seem to have stood toward the north-west corner of the Abbey enclosure, near to Smithhills. The dormitory

<sup>1</sup> This must not be confounded with the old church of S. Mirin, which stood in the Seedhill.

<sup>2</sup> Knox's Hist., II., 167.

was taken down in 1873. The kitchen and its offices, the refectory, and what are supposed to have been the chapter house and sacristy, together with S. Mirin's chapel and the church, now partly restored, are still standing.

The remains of the conventual or domestic buildings of the monastery that still stand give but a poor idea of what the Place of Paisley must have been in the days either of the Abercorns or of the Dundonalds. The principal entrance to the Abbey and to the Place appears to have been by the avenue frequently mentioned in the accompts, and represented in Slezer's view as running along the west front of the church and dormitory and then turning abruptly round the south-west corner of the refectory buildings. The existing yard by which access is had to the Place may have been the courtyard of the Place, but if so, it must have presented a very different appearance from what it does now. Externally, the walls on the west side bear ample evidence of alteration, and internally of mutilation. There is not a decent doorway in any of the walls, and certainly none that shows any sign of an ecclesiastical origin. It is scarcely possible to conceive that the stair in the yard by which access is at present given to the Place, and to what is supposed to have been the sacristy, is original, or that in the days of the Abercorns or Dundonalds it was the main entrance to their dwelling. There are signs that buildings of some kind were at one time attached to the south side of S. Mirin's chapel, and it is quite probable that others existed on the east side of the yard. Somewhere or other within the space enclosed by the wall built by George Shaw a fortalice and turrets also stood. They are referred to more than once.

There can be little doubt that the Hamiltons, when not at Blackstoun, housed themselves in such of the convent buildings as then existed. Of these there still remain the refectory, the kitchen and other offices beneath it, the places supposed to have been the chapter house and sacristy, and the priest's chamber above S. Mirin's chapel. In addition to these they would have the dormitory, but what others it is

impossible to tell. They evidently felt themselves somewhat scantily accommodated, for they built the large hall which is referred to in the Accompts, and in which they received Anne, the Queen of James VI., and afterwards James himself, but where this stood there is now nothing to show.

Almost immediately on obtaining possession of the lordship, the first Lord Dundonald set about making extensive alterations on the Place. In making these alterations, Lord Dundonald made use, apparently, as far as possible, of the old building material of the convent, which lay abundantly to his hand, a circumstance which sometimes makes it difficult at first sight to distinguish between the old mason-work and that carried out under his direction. Two of his erections encroached upon the cloisters—one upon the south-east, south of S. Mirin's chapel, and the other on the south. That in the south-east of the cloisters was evidently intended for domestic purposes, and was built up in front of the supposed chapter-house and sacristy. On the south side he built on to the refectory a lean-to, filling up and plastering over the doorway leading from the south side of the cloisters to the outside, in order to form a corridor<sup>1</sup> running the whole length of the building which contained the refectory and kitchen accommodation. At the east end of the refectory buildings he further increased the residential accommodation of the Place by erecting an addition, three storeys in height, with one gable looking towards the south and another to the east. Over the window in the east gable, overlooking the courtyard, is the date 1675. In order to obtain access from this erection to the supposed sacristy, the old walls were pierced and doorways formed. The doorway leading from the second storey to the steps in the north-west corner of the courtyard may be more recent than the above date.

The additions just referred to are all standing. Whether

<sup>1</sup> A similar corridor, though not under a lean-to, runs along the side of the royal chapel in Falkland Castle. It runs along almost the whole length of the building, and allows access to the gallery and the west end of the chapel without passing through the chapel.

the Dundonalds erected any others is unknown. Those which they did erect and still remain did not, and do not, add to the beauty of the Place. There is nothing in any way remarkable about their architecture. The ceiling of one of the new rooms to the east of the refectory and overlooking the courtyard is a fairly good specimen of Jacobean plaster-work. The room has all the appearance of having been used as a private reception room. It is separated from a large ante-room by two partitions, each with a door. In between the partitions the servants stood to guard the inner door.

Mr. John Boyd of Trochrig, who was minister of Paisley in 1626-7, was ordained to have his manse in *the fore-house of the Abbey*, but where that was is uncertain. At one time there was a house built right in front of the west door of the Abbey Church, but the date of its erection must have been later, since in 1788 it is said to have been then "lately built." Whether the fore-house formed part of the Place is unknown, but it undoubtedly belonged to the Hamiltons.<sup>1</sup>

John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, 1705-1720, is said "to have reconstructed, enlarged, and beautified the Place of Paisley," but of this, which is extremely doubtful, no evidence is given.<sup>2</sup>

The destruction of the amenities of the Place began with William, the seventh Earl. It was he who, in 1750, parcelled out "4 acres of ground or thereby in the Laighparks of Paisley," and sold them for feuing purposes by auction.<sup>3</sup> It was he, too, who, in 1757, pulled down the cachepool, the gateway, and Abbot Schaw's enclosing wall, and bound himself to sell at a reasonable price "excellent material for building, supplied from the houses and garden walls of Paisley, where there was a vast quantity of hewn stones,"<sup>4</sup> and began the building of tenements in the Abbey Close.

These buildings occupied something of the position now occupied by the railings extending from the west front of

<sup>1</sup> Wodrow, Biographical Coll., ii., Life of Boyd of Trochrig, 231.

<sup>2</sup> Scots Peerage, iii., 354.

<sup>3</sup> Accompts, 20, 29.

<sup>4</sup> *Ante*, p. xxv.

the church to the end of Gauze Street. The erection of the house in front of the west door of the church was somewhat later. West of the gateway, in what is now Abbey Close, there had already been built a low thatched cottage, known as the "yett house." It was bought by the Earl from Robert Park, in order to carry out what the Earl, we may assume, regarded as "improvements." This building was probably the "old house" mentioned in the Accompts, and for the "digging out the founds" of which £12 Scots was paid.<sup>1</sup> The gateway and wall appear to have been specimens of remarkable workmanship. Lauder of Fountainhall says, "Ye enter into the court [of the Abbey] by a great pend most curiously built," while of the enclosing walls he says, they "may almost pass for a miracle, because of their curious workmanship and extent."<sup>2</sup> Bishop Leslie speaks of them as "very magnifike," and describes them as more than a mile in length and as adorned at regular intervals with "verie fair images and verie monie of thame."<sup>3</sup> Over the pend of the gateway were the chambers or cells of the porter of the Abbey and his assistant, who had to watch the gate by night and day.

The work of demolition, begun by William, Earl of Dundonald, was continued and completed by his successor, Thomas, the eight Earl. He seems to have removed to La Mancha, his new residence in Peeblesshire, in or shortly before the year 1758. After that year, the destruction of the Place went on rapidly. In 1759 a number of old kitchen chimneys, and a quantity of stones, slabs, slates, and old iron were sold.<sup>4</sup> On November 27 of that year, we hear the last of the statues or "very fair images," as Leslie calls them, which had adorned George Shaw's enclosing wall. They were sold at 1s. 10d. per stone to one, John Robertson, who bought twenty-eight stones of them.<sup>5</sup> The rest may have been broken and buried in the vast quantity of hewn stones which Lord William bound himself to sell. In the following

<sup>1</sup> Accompts, 40, 51.

<sup>2</sup> Journal, 184.

<sup>3</sup> Historie of Scotlande, i., 15 (Scottish Text Society Ed.).

<sup>4</sup> Accompts, 11 (15, 16); 12 (17).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 9 (13).

year, the brewery was pulled down, and quantities of old copper, brass, and pewter were sold. The sale of building material, as the population of the town was rapidly increasing, went on steadily, and such things as hewn stone corners, doors, windows, grate-stones, chimney-stones, and three thousand more slates are enumerated as being sold.<sup>1</sup> Under date June 3, 1760-1761, we hear "of some old boards and a dresser in one of the laigh pends of the Abbay."<sup>2</sup> They fetched seven and sixpence; but one would like to know what these "laigh pends" were. Were they gateways, or were they merely domestic offices? The best of the furniture of the Place, if not all that was worth carrying away, seems to have been conveyed to La Mancha; for all that Mr. Kibble had to deal with, besides the said dresser, were a bottle rack, an old press, an old corner cupboard, a pair of broken tongs, an old bedstead and hangings, a broken looking-glass, a little square copper, an old carpet, a set of old drawers, three old pieces of chairs, and a table, and such like. In the same years, 1760-1761, the hall or halls built by Lord Claud, and in which he and his had received, first, the Queen Consort, and afterwards her royal husband, were pulled down.<sup>3</sup>

On page 38 of the Accompts, we have the following entry—"By William Weir, mason, for building and striking out several doors in the Abbey houses, and putting up a yett at the Avenue per Account and discharge £1. 19. 8."<sup>4</sup> And, again, on the next page, the following occurs—"By John Stevenson, mason, for opening and building up some doors in the Abbey per receipt £0. 16. 8." The following entry in the Accompts, on p. (49) 60, tells its own story:—"By the Town Officers and Drum for proclaiming through the town of Paisley that several rooms in the Abbey were to be set and repaired for that purpose." This was practically the end of the Place of Paisley as the mansion house of the lordship and barony of Paisley. All its amenities had by

<sup>1</sup> Accompts, 11-12, 15-17. Altogether some eight thousand slates were sold.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 13 (19).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 13 (19); 39 (50).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 48, as printed.

this time been destroyed. In addition to the changes already mentioned, the avenue to the Place had been cut down, a stone dyke built at the south end of it,<sup>1</sup> and a street had taken its place; the Abbey gardens had been let, ploughed, and sown,<sup>2</sup> their trees and pleasant places swept away; and the dovecot converted into a couple of dwelling-houses.

Soon after the lordship had passed back into the hands of the Hamiltons, the Earl of Abercorn had the whole of the gardens, orchard, and deer park, which had been enclosed by Abbot George Shaw, laid off in streets for the purpose of feuing. The streets were named after the principal fabrics which were then being woven in Paisley, and became known as Gauze Street, Lawn Street, Inle Street, Thread Street, Silk Street, and Cotton Street. In 1778 the feuing had already begun, and three years later as many as eighty-one houses had been built upon the old pleasure ground of the monks.

Other things, besides those enumerated above, are mentioned in the Accompts, to all of which it is not necessary here to refer. Two or three of them, however, deserve notice.

Under Mr. Kibble, one, if not two, houses were built in the Abbey Close.<sup>3</sup> There also he set up, apparently, some thread mills,<sup>4</sup> and a silk loom,<sup>5</sup> to work which he sent to London for a silk weaver.<sup>6</sup> The silk weaving industry was then flourishing in Paisley. In 1776, there were in the burgh no fewer than 2,500 looms, and in 1781, 4,800. Three years later, the industry gave employment, it is said, to about 10,000 individuals.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Accompts., 31, 40.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 45, 56; 48, 60.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 29, 38; 30, 39; 30, 40. Usually one house is spoken of, but in the last reference "two new houses in the Closs" occurs. On the next page 31, 40, one house is twice referred to. On page 62, "remains of old houses in the Close are mentioned. These may have been some of the old conventual buildings as shown on Slezer's map. They occupied the same position in relation to the gateway, the avenue and the church, as the Guest House did at the Priory, St. Andrews."

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 39 (50); 47 (58).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 41 (52).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 40 (50); 50 (62).

<sup>7</sup> Brown, *Hist. of Paisley*, ii., 57.

The sales of timber help to confirm the description which Bishop Leslie gives of the situation of Paisley. "Pasley," he says, "is situat amang cnowis, grene woodis, shawis, and forrest fair, onn the River Cart." At the time "green woods, shaws, and forests fair" were, except along the Border, somewhat scarce in the Lowlands. All the great forests had disappeared, and as far back as the reign of James I., Æneas Sylvius, speaking of the country between Berwick and Edinburgh, described it as "destitute" of wood; and at a much later date, in 1598, an English visitor, Fynes Moryson, tells us that even in Fife, one of the most cultivated parts in the Scotland of that day, trees were "so rare, as I remember not to have seen a wood." Acts of Parliament were passed ordaining proprietors and tenants to plant trees and hedges, under heavy penalties, but to little purpose. As late as the year 1618, when James VI. visited his native kingdom, Sir Anthony Waldon, who accompanied him, declared that Judas would sooner have found the grace of repentance in Scotland than a tree on which to hang himself. The gibe was not altogether devoid of truth. Except around the castles and mansions of the nobility and gentry and the monasteries and a few favoured districts, trees in the Lowlands were, as late as the middle of the seventeenth century, rare.

From the Accompts we learn that there were trees in the avenue, in the gardens of the monastery, on the Fir Bank, and in the Laigh Parks, part of which is now occupied by Laighpark, and of the wood that was once there only a single thorn bush now remains. The trees particularly named are the lime, fir, cherry, oak, and chestnut. Outside the precincts of the Abbey there were, to the east, Arkleston Wood and Barshaw; to the west, Darskeith and Newton Woods; and to the north, the Walkinshaws. Nearer to the burgh were Oakshawwood and Monkshawwood, while within the boundaries of the burgh there were, in Aiket's Yard—now occupied by New Street—fruit trees as well as birch and ash trees. There were trees also in the Sneddon, which, when cut down, were used in the rebuilding of the parish church of Neilston.



Among the trees here were planes and willows ("sauchs"). Paisley Moss seems at one time to have been a forest. On September 6, 1717, the Town Council sold "to John Story by way of roup, seven dozen of moss kebers, at three shillings and sixpence the dozen." These "moss kebers" were the trunks of trees which were dug out of the moss and had probably lain there from time immemorial or since the moss had ceased to be a forest.<sup>1</sup> In the Town Council minutes there is mention also of the "lister trees," which stood in the High Street.

Some time during the period covered by the Accompts, the Cart appears to have been in heavy spate and to have done considerable damage to the dam-head at the mill. Irons had to be procured for its repair, a mason had to be employed to cut out holes in the Seedhill craig for fixing the stoops for the dam, and a wright to fix the timber upon it—which timber had probably to be brought from the Laighparks by water. In connection with the Cart and its spates, the following occurs—"By allowance to the men employed by the multurer at supporting the maltmilm and goofing thereof, she being much racked by reason of the great storms and floods and which was used by them in spaits, as the men could not stand lang by reason of the water—2s. 6d."<sup>2</sup>

Frequent mention is made of "the Abbey house," "the Abbey houses," "the house in the Abbey," "the Abbey old houses," but to distinguish between these is now impossible. Once or twice, too, we come across "the new house in the Abbey garden."

The Abbey Church is mentioned only in the following entry—"By Thos. Kibble, for repairs of Abbay Kirk £2 1s. 6d." It may not be out of place, however, to set

<sup>1</sup> Brown's Hist. of Paisley, i. 389.

<sup>2</sup> Accompts 40 (51); 41 (52); 45 (56).

down here some notes on the history of the church under what has been called Protestant as contrasted with Roman Catholic rule.

In the second volume of his History of the Reformation in Scotland, John Knox says that the Reformers "quha burnt Paislay (the Bischope [of Sanctandros, quha was Abbot thareof] narrowlie eschapid), kest down Failfurd, Kilwynnyng and a part of Corsragwell." All that is meant here respecting Paisley, it is sometimes said, is that only the conventual or domestic buildings of the Abbey were burnt, and that the church was treated as other places of the same kind were treated by the Reformers, that is, simply pulled or "kest down." But if we assume, as we are certainly entitled to assume, that Knox knew exactly what he was saying and meant exactly what his words convey, any such interpretation as the above is inadmissible. He asserts plainly that the Reformers "*burnt Paisley and kest down Failfurd and Kilwinning*," and is careful to say that they cast down only "a part of Crosraguel." By "Paislay" he meant Paisley Abbey in its entirety, and if he had wanted to discriminate between the treatment of the church and that of the conventual and domestic buildings, surely he would have done so, just as he does in the case of the other monasteries he speaks of. He knew, too, as well as any Catholic knew, that in a monastery or Abbey, and especially in one belonging to the Order of Clugny, the church is the chief building, and that all the rest are simply subsidiary or auxiliary to it. That the Reformers had their hammers with them in Paisley is certain. Some of them used them on the piers of the arches leading from the south transept into S. Mirin's chapel, where their marks may be seen; but it would appear that before they had struck many blows they were suddenly stopped; and what was more likely to have been the cause of this than the discovery that some of their wilder companions had entered the north transept, and there lighted a fire, which at once attracted them to it, because they saw that it was likely to do the work on which they were engaged in a more effectual way. The question, however, is of no

great moment now, and no one will suffer in the least if we leave it open.

The choir was destroyed by the fall of the tower built by Abbot John Hamilton. The Reformers wrought havoc with the north transept, and were beginning to use their sledge hammers on the piers in the south transept, but after a few blows desisted. The windows in the clerestory of the nave, which was patched up and used for worship and the meetings of the Presbytery, were broken. Those on the south side were built up with stone, and those on the north side were built up with wood. Other windows in the nave were treated in a similar way. Horses and cattle were let loose to pasture in the churchyard, and allowed to wander about the church, till, on April 6, 1599, the Town Council, scandalized, it is to be hoped, by the practice, enacted "that whatever horse, ky or other bestial be apprehended in the kirkyard," the owner should be fined 13s. 4d. The enactment was of little use, and on October 15, 1607, the following statute was ordained—"Item, it is statute and ordained that ilk horse or cow that shall happen to be apprehended in the Kirk yaird in time coming, the owner thereof being burgess or indweller of this burgh shall pay 40s. unlaw toties quoties. And if the horse or cow be apprehended within the same oftener than once, the persons, owners thereof, shall be punished in their persons, in the stocks by the Baillies' discretion, bye and attour (over and above) the said unlaw (fine)."

On May 1, 1645, the Presbytery ordered the finial crosses on the church to be taken down, and on the 15th day of the month, the ministers, Messrs. Calvert and Dunlop, reported that they were down.

In or before the year 1673, lofts or galleries were built in the north and south aisles of the nave. Lord Ross of Hawkhead's loft was in the north aisle. He had a stair built up on the outside to the sill of the eastmost window, which he used as a doorway for gaining access to his loft. The entrance to the loft in the south aisle was in the south-west angle of the transept at the east end of the aisle. There

was a loft also in the west end of the nave, which, in 1740, the Kirk Session were allowed to repair and enlarge. The front seat in it was retained for the elders. The other seats were common. The larger part of the congregation occupied the floor of the nave. The bailies, councillors, and a few of the heritors were provided with comfortable pews, but for a long time the rest of the worshippers had to bring with them their own stools or seats, and on Sundays, it is said, there might be seen for many miles around the burgh, men and women making their way to the church, then the only place of worship in the district, and carrying their stools and their Bibles, the latter being wrapt up in white handkerchiefs. Subsequently the Town Council had the whole of the nave, except the aisles, covered with pews.

By the year 1788, the woodwork in the building seems to have become so decayed or otherwise so fallen into a state of disrepair, that a committee of tradesmen appointed by the heritors, declared the entire roof to be beyond repair, and recommended a new roof. At the same time, a committee of the heritors recommended that the west door on the south side of the nave should be built up if not required as a window, that the whole church both below and above should be re-seated, that new doors should be placed at the north and east entries, that the windows which had been boarded or built up, among which was the great west window, should be opened and glazed, that the house "lately built" in front of the west door should be purchased, and the west door opened. These suggestions were, for the most part, carried out. The plan of the galleries was prepared by Mr. Boog, the minister of the First Charge, and access was given to them at each corner of the building. The pulpit was placed at the middle column on the north side. The front seats in the galleries were set apart for the principal heritors, and their pews were ornamented in front with their armorial bearings. As a memorial of these improvements, a handsome and now exceedingly scarce medal was struck, bearing representations of the exterior and of the interior of the place.

In 1859, a second restoration of the building was taken in hand, not before it was needed, and carried out by the two ministers, Messrs. Wilson and Lees, who were generously supported, among others, by Mr., afterwards Sir, Peter, and Mr. Thomas Coats. The accumulation of soil and mud, in some places ten feet deep, was removed from the floor of the church and from the outside of the walls, the church was re-seated, the pulpit placed at the east end, the galleries in the north and south aisles were removed, the windows in the clerestory on the south side were opened, and many other improvements were effected. The building, after being in the hands of the architect, Mr. Salmond of Glasgow, was re-opened April 14, 1861. The committee of restoration also purchased and razed to the ground a number of old houses fronting Old Smithhills Street and Abbey Close, in order to open up the church to view.

Twelve years later, in 1873, the Town Council took in hand the improvement of the Abbey Close. With this in view, they removed the old houses<sup>1</sup> which still remained on the east side of the Close. They also purchased from the Earl of Abercorn what had formerly been the dormitory of the Abbey. An attempt was made to save this part of the ancient building from destruction; the Marquess of Bute offered to subscribe £1,000 towards its preservation and the restoration of the cloisters, of which the dormitory formed the west side. But the Town Council were bent on carrying out their proposed improvements. They were untroubled by antiquarian tastes, or by any feelings of respect for the ancient monuments of the Kingdom. The consequence was that the ancient building, which was obviously not only of historic, but also of architectural and ecclesiastical value, was ruthlessly destroyed, and the street made not parallel with

<sup>1</sup> When the street was being re-formed later on, a number of "wells" carefully lined with ashlar work were found. They were the ponds or stanks in which the monks kept fish, in order to provide against an emergency. The stones of the ashlar work are said to have borne the date 1333.

the west front of the Abbey Church, as one would naturally have expected, but apparently with something else.

A third restoration was begun during the ministries of Dr. Gentles and Mr. Dalgety. So far, the north and south transepts have been restored, the partition separating S. Mirin's chapel from the south transept has been taken away, and the base of the tower rebuilt; the Place, or what remains of it, has been purchased, and a number of old houses on the north side of the graveyard have been removed. Care is being taken of such stones and mason work as can be identified as having at one time belonged to the monastery. Under the care of the present ministers, Messrs. Maclean and Fulton, and an enthusiastic committee, the work of restoration is about to be resumed. Quite recently the family of the late Mr. Stewart Clark, at one time Member of Parliament for the burgh of Paisley, have given the munificent sum of £30,000 for the purpose of restoring the choir of the Abbey Church as a memorial to their parents; Mr. Robert Allison has given £8,000 to complete the central tower, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Craig have given £2,000 for the restoration of the cloisters, in memory of Mr. Archibald Craig. These handsome bequests, it is to be hoped, will help to incite others to do what in them lies to promote, as far as possible, the restoration of this fine old historic building.

Of the Mr. James Kibble who signs at the bottom of each page of the following *Accompts*, along with Lord Dundonald, nothing seems now to be known beyond what comes out in the *Accompts*.

He may have belonged to the same family as the Misses Kibble who built and endowed the Kibble Institution, Paisley. He was a solicitor, and apparently carried on business in the town and surrounding district. He was probably appointed factor to Lord Dundonald in 1756, and succeeded a Mr. Archibald M'Gilchrist in that office. His yearly salary was the handsome sum of £15 sterling. He appears to have been an honest and straightforward man, and



somewhat proud of his economies. The entry on page 54 or 67-8, in which he contrasts his own expedition with Mr. M'Gilchrist's slowness, though meant in all seriousness, has at this distance of time just a slight touch of the humorous about it. Seven days against Twenty-one! Mr. Kibble's method of book-keeping is not above criticism; nor are his additions. A few more dates in the Accompts would have made some of the entries on the discharge side of more interest. In spite of the heading of his Accompt, he has taken in accounts which belong to a year later.

## THE LORDSHIP OF PAISLEY 1757-1760.

ACCOMPT of CHARGE and DISCHARGE between the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Dundonald AND James Kibble writer in Paisley, his Factor, with regard to his Intromissions with the Rents and feuduties of the Lordship of Paisley for the Cropts and years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760 and arrears of Cropt 1756, and preceedings.

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### CHARGE against the said James Kibble.

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ARREARS of Rents uplifted by Jas. Kibble.

1759.

*Feb. 29.*

To James Alexander for Cropt 1756, - - £80 0 0

To Robert and Arthur Pirries of Rent as per Note given in be Mr. M'Gilchrist to pursue.

For part of Siluer Rent, Cropt Scots.

1755, - - - - £99 2 8

For the Siluer Rent of Cropt

1756, - - - - 200 0 0

For 5 pecks meall of Cropt

1751 undeluered at £9 8s.

per boll, - - - - 2 18 9

For 2 B. 5 P. at 15½d. per

peck, - - - - 29 2 9

£331 4 2 27 12 2½

1760.

*Aug. 26.*

From Thomas Brown maltman in Smithhills for

Rent of High Monkshawwood Cropt 1756

for which he was cautioner for James Orr in

Smithhills, also given in be Mr. M'Gilchrist, 13 0 0

From John Cochrane wright for 2 B. meall Cropt  
1756, given up in arrears by Mr. M'Gilchrist  
at 10/ the 24 of May last, - £1 0 0  
From Do., 19 Bolls Cropt 1750 at £8  
Scots per Boll in St. is - - 6 13 4

7 13 4

Sum carried forward, £128 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 2.

Charge continued.

Sterling.

Sum brought forward, £128 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Arrears of ffu dewty uplifted by James Kibble for  
the Cropt of year 1756 of preceeding years.

49th Stedding in croft, Alexander Naesmith, Wright,  
fformerly John Caldwell, weaver, for the years  
1751, 1752, 53, 54, 55, and 1756 at 2/6 yearly, 0 15 0

Malt Barn 1st Stedding, Ralston Martin from the  
year 1756, - - - - - 0 2 6

41st and 42nd Stedding, Thomas Brown, formerly  
John Renfrew, from 1751 1756 both inclusive  
at 5/ yearly, - - - - - 1 10 0

Thomas Davidson's house, now belonging to George  
Harvieson and Andrew Martin, of ffu duty for  
the years 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 1756, at 1/3  
yearly, - - - - - 0 7 6

Allan Cumming, weaver, ffor the ffu duty of his  
Stedding, cropts 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 1756  
at 2/6 yearly, - - - - - 0 15 0

Robert Corse for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in North Pavetland and  
one in Gateflatt, - - - - £0 1 8

Do. 1 acre in Pavetland formerly be-  
longing to Robert M'Crae, - - 0 0 6 $\frac{2}{3}$

Do. 3 acres in South Pavetland, - - 0 0 2

Do. for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Gateflat which be-  
longed to Jane and Marion Lovis, - 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Do. for 3 acres in Gateflat which belonged  
to John Snodgrass, - - - 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yearly feu duty payable by Thomas

Corse for the above - - - 0 2 6 $\frac{2}{3}$

which for the years 1753 54, 55, & 1756

amounts to - - - - - 0 10 2

Robert Corse for a house in Smithhills formerly  
belonging to William Wallace at 5 merks  
Scots yearly for the years 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55,  
and 1756, - - - - - 1 13 4

Do. for the house and yeard, formerly belonging to  
John White, for the years 1753, 54, 55, and  
1756 at 5 merks yearly, - - - - 1 2 2 $\frac{8}{12}$

Do. for the stedding in Croft as follows, vizt. No's  
6, 7, 11, 36, 44, 45, and 33 which last was  
exchanged for No 49, each of the above stedd-  
ings for the years 1751, 52, 53, 54, 55, & 1756  
at 2/6 yearly each stedding, - - - - 5 5 0

Robert Buchannan for No's 20 and 21 from the 1751  
to 1756 both inclusive at 2/6 per stedding, - 1 10 0

Sum Carried Forward, - 141 16 1 $\frac{6}{12}$

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 3.

Charge continued.

Sterling.

Brought Forward, - 141 16 1 $\frac{6}{12}$

From James Young for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Greenlaw be-  
longing to the heirs of Mainshill for the arrears  
of cropt 1756, as given up by Mr. M'Gilchrist  
£23 7 1 Scots, inde in sterl., - - - 1 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

From Claud Simpson merchant in Smithhills of  
Paisley for his arrears ffu duty of 2 acres of  
land in Greenlaw and one acre in Gateflatt & a

house and yeard in Smithhills, the acres paying yearly 1 shilling Scots and three Bolls bear and the house and yeard £3 Scots. As given up by Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Gilchrist the late factor.

To Arrears as given up by ffer-				
guslie ffor cropts 1737, 1738,	Scots.			
39, 40, 41, and 1742, -	£95	4	0	
To Arrears of Victual and Money				
for 1760 and seven preceeding				
years, - - - - -	163	2	0	
Item for his silver ffeu duty 1751,				
52, 53, 54, 55, & 1756, -	18	6	0	
Item three Bolls bear unde-				
livered cropt 1751 at £8 14 6,	26	3	6	
Do. cropt 1752 at 9 8 6,	28	5	6	
Do. cropt 1753 at 8 10 6,	25	11	6	
Do. cropt 1754 at 6 12 0,	19	16	0	
Do. cropt 1755 at 9 0 0,	27	0	0	
Do. cropt 1756 at 12 12 0,	37	16	0	

£441 4 6

Which in Sterling is - - - - -	36	15	4½
Burnbrae, John Baird, 3 pecks meal cropt 1754 at			
8½ per peck, - - - - -	£0	2	1½
Do. 3 pecks bear said cropt 1755 at 0 2 1½			
Do. 3 pecks meal cropt 1755 at 10½ 0 2 7			
3 pecks bear Do. cropt, - - - 0 2 10			
Do. 3 pecks meal cropt 1756 at 15d., 0 3 9			
3 pecks bear Do. cropt at 15¾, 0 3 11¼			

0 17 4¼

Auchinlodmont, Robert Fulton for cropt 1751, 52,			
53, 54, 55, and 1756 at 8£ Scots yearly, -	4	0	0

Sum Carried Forward, - 185 7 10

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 4.

Charge continued.

Sterling.

Sum brought forward, - 185 7 10

Gavin Montgomerie of Barroger for a house and			
yard in Smithhills for the year 1756 and five			
preceding years at 5/ yearly, - - -	1	10	0
Ardoch in Dumbartonshire, John Buchanan for			
feuduty due at Mart. 1746 and Mart. 1747			
and intervening years to Mart <sup>s</sup> 1755 and Mart <sup>s</sup>			
1756 being nine years at £86 13 4 Scots			
yearly, - - - - -	65	0	0
From Duke Hamilton in part of his arrears cropt			
and year 1756 and preceedings, - - -	100	0	0
Thomas Greenlee for two acres in Easter Corseflatt			
to account of feuduty due cropt 1756 and pre-			
ceedings at 2 bolls bear yearly, - - -	6	3	8
From Robert Corse for feuduty of 5 roods in Wester			
Corseflatt formerly belonging to John Burns			
cropt 1752 and preceedings being 5 firlots			
yearly, - - - - -	£7	14	11½
From James Lang for the ffeu duty of			
said lands the same now belonging			
to him for cropts 1753, 54, 55, and			
1756 viz. :-			

5 firlots cropt 1753 at Scots.			
£8 10 6 per boll, - £10 13 2			
5 firlots 1754 at £6 12, - 8 5 0			
5 firlots 1755 at 9 0, - 11 5 0			
5 firlots 1756 at 12 12, - 15 15 0			

45 18 2

Which in Sterling is - 3 16 6¼

11 11 5¼

Sum of Arrears uplifted by James Kibble, - - 369 12 11¼

To which add £24 16 10 further received by James  
Kibble to account of the bygone arrears due by  
Duke Hamilton, - - - - - 24 16 10

Total Arrears uplifted by James Kibble, - 394 9 9 $\frac{8}{12}$

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 5.

RENTAL of the Lordship of Paisley Cropt 1757.

	Meal Bolls	Money
Seedhill Milns to James Alexander, -	64	£190 0 0
Dykeneuch To William Stewart, - Bear		2 13 4
Barseivan To John Marshall, Bolls 50	100	83 6 8
John Gibb for Robinyeard, £2 13 4		
Do. for Gilmourstoun, - 9 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		11 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Candrens, James Rowand, - - -	14	23 6 8
Do. Robert and Arthur Pirries, -	20	16 13 4
Do. James White, - - -	20	22 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Cochrane and Wm. Young Brighthills, -		9 10 0
Do. Cochrane for Rouchbank,		20 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. Cochrane and Thomas Young for do., - - -		13 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
David Auld, Brewhousses, &c.,		8 0 0
Alexander Robertson Dove- coat and Croft Parks, -		8 0 0
James Glasfurd &c. Clayfauld,		7 0 0
John Speir &c. for Langyard,		7 1 0
Andrew and Wm. Campbells Monkshawwood, - -		9 12 0
Robert Corse &c. Inclosure north of do., - - -		4 4 0
Do. Corse for Longbank, -		1 10 0
Robert Hodgert &c. for Broomholm do., - - -		4 11 0

John Dougal &c. Cunningar- fauld do., - - -	4 1 0
Robert Orr and James Bryde Laigh Monkshawwood, -	6 12 0
Robert Corse for Brriefauld, James Orr &c. Bank or Firr	8 5 0
Inclosure, - - -	5 0 0
Robert Corse for the Avinue, - -	12 0 0
	50 218 480 1 0

The above meall sold as follows

116 B. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per peck, £81 7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
6 B. 14 pecks at 10d. per do., - 4 11 8	
8 B. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per do., - 5 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
71 B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks at 9d. per do., - 43 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14 B. 14 pecks at 9d. per do., - 8 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	143 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bolls 218	
50 bolls bear at 15/6 per boll, - - 38 15 0	
	181 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum of Rental Cropt 1757, - - - - £661 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dundonald.	
James Kibble.	

Page 6.

Rental of the Lordship of Paisley crop 1758.

	Meal Bolls	Money
John Anderson and John Steuenson Seedhill mills Siluer rent, - -		£200 0 0
Dykeneuch, William Stewart, - - Bear		2 13 4
Barseivan, John Marshall, - - - 50	100	83 6 8
John Gibb for Robinyeards and Gil- mourstoun, - - - -		11 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
James Rowand for Candrens - -	14	23 6 8
Robert and Arthur Pirries, Candrens, -	20	16 13 4
James White, Candrens, - - -	20	22 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Robt. Cochrane and Wm. Young, Bought-	
hills, - - - - -	9 10 0
Do. Cochrane Roughbank, - - -	20 13 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Do. Cochrane and Thomas Young for	
Do., - - - - -	13 17 9 $\frac{1}{3}$
David Auld, Brewhouse & Maltbarn, -	8 0 0
Alex. Robertson, Dovecoat & Croftpark,	8 0 0
James Glasfurd, Clayfauld, - - -	7 0 0
John Speer, Longyeard, - - -	7 1 0
And. Campbell, &c., Monkshawwood, -	9 12 0
Robert Corse for Longbank Inclosure	
north of Do., - - - - -	4 4 0
Do. for Longbank, - - - - -	1 10 0
Robert Hodgert for Broomsholm, -	4 11 0
John Dougall for Cunningharfauld, -	4 1 0
Robert Orr for Laigh Monkshawwood,	6 12 0
Robert Corse, merchant, Bririefauld, -	8 5 0
James Orr &c., Bank and Firr Inclosure,	5 0 0
Robert Corse Avinue, - - - - -	12 4 0
James Gibsone for Abbay Gardens and	
Dovecot, - - - - -	30 15 0
To Archibald M <sup>c</sup> Gilchrist overcharged	
for Dykeneuch, he having accompt-	
ed for £1 6 8 which the Compter	
uplifted.	0 0 0
Note, the whole of this last article	
charged in the Rental being Wm.	
Stewart's rent.	

	50	154	£521	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
50 Bolls bear sold Robert Craig at the sum of -			26	0	0
141 Bolls meal sold Robert Corse and John					
Maxwell at the price of - - -			69	15	0
			£616	15	0 $\frac{1}{12}$

N. The remainder of the meal being 13 Bolls was delivered as follows, viz., 6 Bolls to the house keeper, 4 to the Selater, and 3 to the officer.

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 7.

Rental of the Tenandry of the Lordship of Paisley,  
Cropt 1759.

	Meal Bolls	Money
Dykeneuch, William Stewart, - - - Bear		£2 13 4
Barskivan &c., John Marshall, - - - 50	100	83 6 8
Robinyeard &c., John Gibb, - - -		11 18 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Candrens, James Rowand, - - -	14	23 6 8
Do., Robt. and Arthur Pirries, - - -	20	16 13 4
Do., James White, - - -	20	22 4 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Bughthills, Robt. Cochrane & Wm.		
Young, - - - - -		9 10 0
Ruchbank, Do. Cochrane & Robt. Young,		13 17 9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Do., Do. Cochrane, - - - - -		20 13 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Brewhouse, David Auld, - - -		8 0 0
Croftpark &c., Alex. Robertson, - - -		8 0 0
Clayfauld, James Glasfurd, - - -		7 0 0
Longyeard, John Speir, - - -		7 1 0
Monkshawwood, Andw. Campbell, - - -		9 12 0
Inclosure north of Do., Robt. Corse, - - -		4 4 0
Longbank, Do. Corse, - - -		1 10 0
Bromholm, Robert Ho[d]gert, - - -		4 11 0
Cunningarfauld, John Dougall, - - -		4 1 0
Laighmunkshawwood, Robert Orr, - - -		6 12 0
Bririefauld, Robert Corse, - - -		8 5 0
Firr or Bank, Do., - - - - -		5 0 0
Avinue, James Bryde, - - -		13 1 0
Abbay Garden, James Gibsone, - - -		30 15 0
Finnies, Robert Corse, - - -		2 0 0

50 154 £323 17 0

Seedhillmilns, received from John

Young as per Stated Accompt, - £123 5 3

To John Christie as per Stated Acct.

at Lambs. 1760, - - - 64 8 5

To dry and abstracted multure as per

acst., - - - 6 11 8

To the Milnhouse, Jas. Lang and  
Thos. Brown, - - - 7 10 0  
201 15 4

	Bear	Bolls	
To Bear sold Corse & Brown,	50	£25	0 0
To Meal sold Robt. Corse,	148	70	5 0
			95 5 0

To Mrs. Cochrane the house-  
keeper per receipt the  
other three Bolls got  
from the Clerk at the  
milns, - - - 3  
To Wm. Fleeming as officer  
per receipt, - - 3  
50 154 £620 17 4

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 8.

Rental of the Tenandry of the Lordship of Paisley,  
Cropt 1760.

		Meal	Money
Dykeneuch, William Stewart, - -			£2 13 4
Barskivan, Havistoun & Linclue, John	Bear		
Marshall, - - - - -	50	100	83 6 8
Robinyeard and Gilmourstoun, John			
Gibb, - - - - -			11 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Candrens, James Rowand, - - -	14		23 6 8
Do. Robt. and Arthur Pirries, -	20		16 13 4
Do. James White, - - -	20		22 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bughthills, Robt. Cochran and Wm.			
Young, - - - - -			9 10 0
Roughbank, Do. Cochran and Robert			
Young, - - - - -			13 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do., do. Cochrane, - - -			20 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Croftpark and Dovecoat park,			
Alex. Robertson, - £8 0 0			

Deduce Dovecoat park, taken  
off by Lord Dundonald, 3 0 0  
5 0 0  
Consequently rent payable by him is  
The whole laigh parks in Grass &  
Avinue & Firr, partly in labour by  
Wm. Wilson and James Moodie, - 115 0 0  
Part of Abbay Garden, by Hugh Fulton  
and Hugh Miller, - - - 40 0 0  
Bowling Green, Hugh Fulton, - - 6 0 0  
Waste Ground in the Garden, Do. Fulton,  
Robert Corse for Bear on Steadings in  
Croft roused on the foot, - - 2 9 0  
Part of Abbay house, Mrs. Campbell, - 3 0 0  
Part of Do., George Cochrane & John  
Syme, - - - - - 4 0 0  
Stable, Thomas Marshall, - - - 2 0 0  
Coach house for six weeks, John Kerr, - 1 0 0  
Milnhouse, John Young and John  
Stevenson, - - - - - 8 10 0

50

Sold the 50 Bolls bear to Thos. Brown and  
Wm. Wilson for - - - 25 5 0  
Sold the farm meal at 10/5 per boll, 151 bolls,  
To the officer's ffeal, - - - 3 154 78 12 11  
Large Dyning room for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  months to Wm. Banks,  
Seedhill milns, as per John Christie, the Clerk's  
stated accompt of free rents from 13 Aug.  
1760 to 1st August 1761, - - - 174 7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sum of Rental, - 673 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$   
4 Threedmilns, James Lang and Wm. Nisbet at  
£3 yearly for each, - - - 12 0 0

James Kibble. Total, 1760, - £685 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.



Page 9.

Timber belonging to the Earl and sold by James Kibble.

1759.

	To Timber sold in 1758,	-	-	-	£5	4	5
March 2.	To David Gulland and						
	Gilmour, wrights, No. 1,	-	£1	2	0		
	To Bessland and Cochrane						
	Do., - - -	2,-	0	16	0		
	To Do. and Do., - -	3,-	1	0	0		
	To John Maxwell and						
	Robert Corse, - -	4,-	1	0	0		
	To Robert Orr and James						
	Bryde, - - -	5,-	1	11	0		
	To Robert Craig and John						
	Cochrane, - - -	6,-	1	6	0		
	To John Steuenson & J.						
	Gilmour, - - -	7,-	1	15	6		
	To John Cochrane & Alex.						
	Neasmith, wrights, -	8,-	2	3	6		
						10	14 0
	16. To James Gibsone for some young trees, -		0	6	6		
	23. To John Cochrane, wright, the timber						
	&c. of the old coach, - - -		1	5	0		
June 9.	To some old tops of Firrs at Foalhouse to						
	Robt. Corse, as per day book, - - -		0	7	6		
						£17	17 6
Apr. 30.	Sold David Fulton, Baker, some						
	old timber at the Milns, -	£0	5	0			
	To Andw. Renfrew the bank of						
	19 Oak Sticks Cutt and						
	peild by him for the milns,		0	14	0		
May.	To John Steuenson for the Redd						
	of the old miln, he having						
	taken down the same himself,		0	4	4		
	N.B. he also got the Redd						
	of the other miln being						
	of little avail.						

Aug.	To John Jack for some old Kit-						
	chen Chimneys amounting						
	to 19 Stone at 2/6d per						
	stone, - - -	2	7	6			
	To Do. 31 Stone at 2/6d per						
	stone, - - -	3	17	6			
	To John Robertson 390 slabs,	0	7	6			
	James Alexander, 456 feet of						
	Do., - - -	0	8	8			
	William Steil for an old axeltree,	0	16	6			
	James Alexander, for the rest						
	of the slabs, - - -	0	7	6			
	Do. for a small ash stick, -	0	1	8			
Nov. 17.	To the amount of timber re-						
	ceived by Robt. Ferguson						
	as per Discharge to him, -	13	6	2½			
	To Do., - - -	0	9	0			
	To an Innermiln wheel &c., -	-	-	-	1	0	0
	To John Robertson for the old						
	Statues, 28 ston @ 1/10						
	per stone, - - -	£2	11	4			
	To 9 stone 12 lib. iron, being						
	the old graith for leading						
	the milnstones with, -	1	7	7½			
					3	18	11 6/12
James Kibble.							
	Sum carried forward to foot of next page,	£22	16	5 6/12			
	Omitted £25 5 4½						
	and carried to next Clearance.						

Dundonald.

Page 10.

Timber roused by Lord  
Dundonald on 31 Janu-  
ary, 1760, and the price  
uplifted by James Kibble.

No.		Length	Square	Contents	Neat	Price per foot
1	Wm. Speir, wright in Paisley, - - -	12	19	30	24	1/2 £1 8 0
2	Robt. Drummond, wright there, - - -	6	12	6	5	/11 0 4 7
3	George Smith, wright there, - - -	8	10	5½	4½	/11 0 4 1½
4	John Robertson, wright there, - - -	24	19¼	62	49½	1/5½ 3 13 2½
5	George Smith, wright there, - - -	16	23	59	47	1/9½ 4 4 2½
6	David Gilmour, wright there, - - -	6½	18	14	11	1/8½ 0 14 10½
7	William Gordon, wright there, - - -	14	26½	68	54	1/6½ 4 4 0¼
8	John Maxwell in Cal- lander, Paisley, - -	10	16½	19	15	1/3 1 8 4¼
9	Robert Craig, wright, -	12	11½	11	9	11½ 0 8 7½
10	George Smith, wright, -	11	17	22	17½	1/3¼ 1 2 11½
11	Robert Drummond, wright, - - -	6	20	16½	13½	1/5 0 18 9
12	William Anderson, wright in Glasgow, -	16	23	59	47	1/7½ 3 16 4½
13	Alexander Mann, wright, 8	16	14	11	1/4½	0 15 1½
14	John Robertson, wright, 12	27	60	48	1/7½	3 18 0
15	John Bissland, wright, -	16	14½	23	18½	1/3 1 3 1½
16	Wm. Speir and John Houston, wrights, -	7	15	10¾	8¾	1/½ 0 9 1½
17	John Cochrane, wright (by the peice), - - -	...	...	...	...	1 6 0
18	William Anderson, wright, - - -	15	27	75	60	2/6¼ 7 11 3

19	George Smith, wright, -	14	18	31	5	1/9½	2	4	9½
20	John Robertson, 4 Chass- nutrees, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	0
21	John Houston and Wm. Speirs, wrights, 4 do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
22	Do. and Do., 4 do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
23	Do. and Do., 3 do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	2
24	William Reid, wright in Glasgow, 6 trees, - ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	0
25	Thomas Bissland, plain- tree, - - -	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
26	John Cochrane, wright, 2 do., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
27	Houston and Speir, wrights, 2 do., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6
28	William Anderson, wright, 3 do., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0
29	Do. Anderson, wright, 12 do., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
30	Robt. Drummond, wright, 12 do., - - -	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0

£49 19 6

To which the sum of page 9th must be added, 22 16 5½

Carried Forward, - £72 15 11½

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 11.

1760. Sum brought forward, - £72 15 11½

May 24. From John Love, smith, and Matthew  
Scott for old copper &c. in the Abbey  
house as follows viz.:

11	Stone 7 lb. old copper at 10d. per lib., - - -	£9	5	10
1	stone 14 lb. old Brass at 8 per lib., - - -	1	0	0

8 stone hard peutter at 8 per lib.,	-	-	-	4	5	4	
1 stone soft Do. at 5 per lib.,	0	6	8				
				14	17	10	
29. To old timber sold that came off the Brewarie for firewood,	-	-	-	0	4	1	
June 3. To 4 old saddles sold John and Samuel Patons,	-	-	-	0	10	6	
To Slabs sold by Alexander Scott,	-	-	-	0	15	3	
To Do. 22nd Augt. and 12 Septr.,	-	-	-	0	10	7 <sup>6</sup>	
Sep. 15. To Do. Sold John King,	-	-	-	0	4	0	
To the price of 4 Roods stone dyke furnished for Building of John Corse's dyke at the water syde,	-	-	-	8	0	0	
From Hugh Fleeming for an old miln axeltree sold his Brother,	-	-	-	0	13	0	
25. From Andrew Bisset, weauer, for stones as follows:							
To Rubble work 3 rood 6 yds. at £2 per rood,	-	-	£6	6	8		
Hewen Stones and Door,							
15 feet							
Do. windows,	99						
Do. patestones,	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
Do. cornerstones,	25						
Do. chimneystones,	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>						
	174	@ 4d.	2	18	0		
			9	4	8		
To be deducted for 7 inches of the wall wanting to make 2 foot thick as per Robt. Pattison's measure,	0	7	9				
				8	16	11	
Carried,	£107	8	2				

James Kibble.

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

Page 12.

Charge continued.

1760. Brought forward, £107 8 2

Sep. 25. From James Moodie Innkeeper for stones as follows:

To Rubble work of the house at £2 per rood,	-	-	£4	6	11
To one door hewn stone,					
15 foot 6 inches.					
To pates and chimney stones,	48				
To corners,	21				
To windows,	52	6			

137 at 4d. 2 5 8

Stable of Rubble work 2 roods  
9 yds. at £2 per rood, - 4 10 0

Do. hewn stone corners, 18 feet

Doors and windows, 26 feet

Do. patestones, 24

68 at 4d. 1 2 8

12 5 3

To be deducted from the Rubble work, - - - 0 5 3

£12 0 0

To 73 foot Scots firr  
to the house at 7d., £2 2 7

To Sarking, - - 2 10 0

To 56 foot Scots firr

Do., - - - 1 12 9

To 23 Lymeplanks

46 foot at 7d., - 1 6 10

To 160 foot sawing

Do., - - - 0 4 0

6 Cuttings of fir bords, 0 1 0

To 1000 Esdale &  
2000 Camstraden  
Sclates, - - 3 10 0

11 7 2

By allowance for  
taking down the  
Stone dyke, - 0 7 2

11 0 0  
23 0 0

1761.

*March 4.* From Thomas Crichton smith being the  
price of some old iron sold to him, - 5 11 11  
From John Jack the price of an old iron  
chimney sold, - - - - 0 3 6  
From Robert Swan for the 2 uents in the  
Gavill of the house in the garden, per  
order of Lord Dundonald, - - 5 0 0  
From Robert Swan for a Bed, - - 0 10 6  
To 900 old slates, Do., - - - 0 1 3  
From John Stewart for the Grains of the  
Lymtrees and others cutt in the Garden  
and some old cherry trees for firewood, 0 10 0

Sum, - - £143 7 1

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 13.

CASH uplifted from Sundrys for part of Timber sold  
by James Lang and James Kibble.

1760 &

1761.

To John Maxwell in Callander  
an Joist, - - - - £0 5 0  
Do. for 12 feet old oak, - - 0 12 0

£0 17 0

Gavin Gilmer, weauer, for  
Boards, - - - - 1 9 2  
Do. for Safelintles, - - 1 1 0

2 10 2

John Sclater for 7 cuples, - 0 4 8  
Do., 13 sparrs, - - - 0 13 0  
Do., 20 safelintles at 4d., - 0 6 6  
Do., an oak Joist, - - - 0 2 0

1761.

1 6 4

John Crawford, Merch<sup>t</sup>, 6 Joists at 1/8, - 0 10 0  
John Robertson, Wright, 16 foot Lyme-  
tree at 7d., - - - - 0 9 4

*May 3.* For an old barrell and knocking stock sold

John Stewart, - - - - 0 2 6

Peter Mann, Wright, 6 old  
stocks at 12d., - - - Sold by { 0 6 0

Wm. Wilson in Seedhill, { Jas Lang { 0 4 2  
12 Doz. slabbs, - - -

*June 3.* John Steuenson, Mason, for some old

Boards and a dresser in one of the  
of the laigh pends of the Abbay, - 0 7 6

Richard Glen, an[e] press in the Cellar, - 1 5 6

Do., in Bottlerack, - - - - 0 9 6

Do. an old press, - - - - 0 9 6

John Steuenson, the old sarking in the  
Hall, being rotten, - - - - 1 5 0

Do., leaded Glass in the Hall, John Coch-  
rane and John Stewart, - - - 0 6 0

John Cochrane to Hugh Fleming the old  
timber on the Damhead, - - - 0 5 0

James Moody, for tops of firrs, - - 0 13 0

Robert Orr, for an old Ringwoody and  
Hemms, - - - - 0 4 3

*Sept<sup>r</sup> 16.* From John Houston for the long Irons

that were bought to make holes in the  
Dammhead for the Damm, at 2/6 per  
pound, - - - - 0 6 0

From John Steuenson for 3 fir  
trees at 3/, - - - - £0 9 0

Do., for 4 Doz. at 2/, - - 0 8 0

Do., for 4 Limecutts at - - 0 6 0

Do., 394 foot Limetree plank				
46 in No,	-	-	-	0 16 2
Do., 30 Balks and 1 sparr at	-	-	-	0 19 3
Do., Chesnut plank,	-	-	-	0 16 0
Do., an old Cart, -	-	-	-	0 2 6
				<u>3 15 11</u>

Carried Forward, - - £15 12 8

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 14.

Charge continued.

1761. Brought forward, - £15 12 8

<i>Sept</i> 16. Sold to Alexander Caldwell the old Timber of the Saw pitt at 15/, 10/ whereof given John Rodger towards putting up a partition in the miln for keeping in the dust, the Sucken being to pay the rest, <i>Inde</i> 5/-, - - - - -	0 5 0
Alexander Mushet for 300 old Slates, - - - - - £0 8 6	
Alex. Skeoch for 250 Do., - - - - - 0 7 0	
Do. Mushet & Wm. M'Nair, 1000 old Do., - - - - - 1 8 0	
	<u>2 3 6</u>

<i>Oct.</i> 2. An old corner cupboard, a pair broken tongs, old bedstead and hangings, old Lattern and Standart, a broken looking Glass, a little square copper table and an old carpet, which were part of the furniture in the Miln house, all sold to John Christie late Clerk at the said milns, at - - - - -	1 6 10
---	--------

5. Old Drawers, an old Chair, three old peices of Chairs and a Table, a large broken wainscoat Table, another Table, two forms, three forms, a big table and an old form, roused and sold to John

Rodger multurer at Seedhillmilns of Paisley, - - - - - £1 5 8	
An old Bed Roused and sold to Robt. Hall, - - - - - 0 3 1	
An old Room Chimney to John Christie, - - - - - 0 9 0	

1 17 9

Thos. Brown for 8 Doz. slabbs at 6d. per Doz., - - - - -	0 4 0
To 125 slates to myself at 3/6, £0 3 6	
To 8 foot hewn stones at 4d., - - - - - 0 2 8	
To 4 foot pavement Do., - - - - - 0 1 4	

0 7 6

20. From John Lighbody for 1300 old slates at 3/-, - - - - - 1 19 0

From Alex. Neismith for 15 y<sup>ds</sup>. 7 feet rubblework 22 Inch thick, - - - - - 0 16 0

30. From Robt Corse for 600 slates at 2/-, - - - - - 0 12 0

From John Smith for 500 slates Do., - - - - - 0 10 0

*Nov.* 16. From John Corse for 2 roods 1 y<sup>d</sup> rough wall built with stones from the Abbey old houses, as measured by Robt. Pattison, per acco<sup>t</sup>. and Discharges given Mr. Corse, - - - - - 4 1 1

From James Lang for 1 rood 6 yards rubble work built with stones from the old houses, at 40/-, - - - - - £2 6 8

Do. for corners, plates and chimneys, 104 feet at 4d., - - - - - 1 14 8

4 1 4

Sum, - - - - - 33 16 8

To which add the amount of Cash received for timber as on page 12th, - - - - - 143 7 1

Total Cash received for Timber, - £177 3 9

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 15.

Debts due to Lord Dundonald and Uplifted by  
James Kibble.

1759.

*Decr 17.* To an old debt due by Robert Burns, the  
late Earl's officer, the Interest of which  
was given down by order of Lord  
Dundonald, - - - - £37 17 6

1760.

*April 29.* To the price of Robt. Alex-  
ander's Steadings No. 4th  
and 5th, - - - £27 15 0  
Interest from Whitsunday  
1751 to Whitsunday 1761,  
old style, - - - 12 9 9  
To 9 years feu duty to Whit-  
sunday 1760, - - - 0 0 0  
40 4 9

*May 6.* To the price of Steadings No.

2<sup>d</sup> sold to John Cochrane, £20 10 0

Do., the price of Stedding

No 3<sup>d</sup>, - - - 10 15 0

31 5 0

To Bill drawn by Lord Dundonald upon  
and accepted by Robert Corse for the  
Ballance of the price of his Steddings,  
payable 26th May and paid by Mr.  
Corse, - - - - 54 4 11

*Sep. 19.* From James Glasfurd, flesher,  
the remains of his Bill given  
up by Mr. M'Gilchrist, the

late factor of principall, - £4 1 2

Interest due thereon, - - 0 18 10

5 0 0

From the Incorporation of fleshers, being  
part of the repairs to the Fennies  
which by agreement they were bound  
to pay, viz.,

To a big Door at - £0 10 6  
To a lock and key, - 0 5 0  
To pillars, - - 1 4 0  
To workmanship thereof, 0 15 0  
Cattbands & one Batt  
to the Door, - - 0 3 0

2 17 6

To a Bill by Allan Cumming and John  
Cochrane to the Earl, granted for the  
price of Allan Cumming's Stedding,  
being £19 3, with annual rent thereof  
from Whitsunday 1751 to Whit. 1760,  
£8 12 4 *Inde*, in whole, - - - 27 15 4

Sum of these, - - £199 5 0

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 16.

RENTAL of the feudutys of the Lordship of Paisley,  
Croit 1757.

	Bear B. F.	Money
Auchinlodmont, John Snodgrass, for tythes, -	...	1 2 0
Auchinbothie Blair, the feuers thereof for tythes, - - - - -	...	3 6 8
Brablock and others, the Duke of Hamilton for 4 acres in Brab- lock, 5½ in Greenlaw, 2½ in Gateflatt, 7 firlots of oats reckoned at £8 15 and nine Bolls Bear, - - - - £8 15 0 9 0		
Do., for Anderson's 2 acres in Easter Corseflatt, - - -	...	2 0
Do., for ½ of Blacklands, Lyles- land, Todsholm, and part of Carriagehill, - - - - 9 8 8 0 0		



Do., for Laurence Burns 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Wester Corse[f]latt, - ...	2 1		
Do., for Claud Alexander's acre and Alex <sup>r</sup> Craig's 6 acres in Wester Greenlaw, - - ...	7 0		
Do., for Nether Gallowhill, - - 6 18 6 ...			
Do., for Claud Alexander's acre in Gateflatt, - - - - ...	1 0		
Do., for Alex <sup>r</sup> Craig's 2 acres, Claud Alexander's acres, and Margaret Martin's acre in Brabloch, - - - - ...	4 0		
Do., for Kilnhouse and yeard in Smithhills, - - - - 4 6 0 ...			
Do., for Wilson's house in do., - 2 5 0 ...			
Do., for Smith's house and Barn in do., - - - - 2 6 8 ...			
Do., for Paterson's house in do., - 0 19 8 ...			
Do., for Carsewall's house & Smethy and Anderson's in do., - - 1 0 0 ...			
		39 19 6	
	25 1		

Janet and Marion Loves for four acres in Brabloch, £0 4 4 4 0	Bolls		
Do., for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Wester Greenlaw, - - - - 0 0 6 1 1			
Do., for a Barn in Smithhills, 0 10 0 ...			
		5 1	0 14 10
Alexander Park, for 1 acre in Brabloch, - 1 0		0 0 0	
John Cumming, for 1 acre in do. and one in Gateflatt, - - - - - 2 0		0 1 6	
Breadelands and Meikleriggs, Janet Maxwell, ...		9 18 0	
Easter Corseflatt, John Paton for 2 acres, - ...		0 13 4	
Thomas Greenlies, 2 acres and a house in Smithhills, - - - - - 2 0		15 0 0	
James Kibble, for 2 acres thairof, £13 6 8			

Do., for Knauesland, - - - 0 7 4			
Do., for a house in Smithhills, - 4 14 0			
	...	18 8 0	
		35 2	£70 18 10

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 17.

RENTAL of the feu dutys of the Lordship of Paisley,  
Cropt 1757—continued.

	Bear B. P.	Money
Brought forward, - - -	35 2	£70 18 10
Easter Cors[f]latt, Rob <sup>t</sup> Burns for 2 acres there, - - - - -	2 0	...
Wester Cors[f]latt, John Burns for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, -	1 1	...
Wm. Park for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ do., - - - - -	1 1	...
John Vass for 3 acres, - - - - -	...	1 0 0
Lawrence M <sup>r</sup> Rae for 4 acres, - - - - -	...	1 6 8
Carriagehill, John White, - - - - -	...	0 1 10
Alex <sup>r</sup> Finlyson of Neilstonside of Drumgreen, ...	3 9 10	
Wm. Mure of Caldwell for Drumgreen, - ...	15 4 6	
Woodside, James Crawford, - - - - -	13 13 4	
Ferguslie, William Cochrane, - - - - -	25 12 6	
Greenlaw, Gateflatt, and others,		
Margt. Wallace, for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, - - - - -	1 £0 0 0	
Do. for 1 do. in Gateflatt, ...	1 1 0	
Do. for house and yeard in Smithhills, - - - - -	0 13 8	
	1 0	1 14 8
Claud Simpson for 2 acres in Greenlaw and 1 in Gateflatt, - - - - -	3 0	0 1 0
Do., for a house and yeard in Smithhills, - ...	3 0 0	
John Watt, for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Greenlaw, - - - - -	0 2	...
Do., for a Barn in Smithhills and a house there, ...	3 10 0	
Robert Cross, for 2 acres in North Pewland and 1 in Gateflatt, - - - - -	...	1 0 0

Do., for 1 acre in North Pewland which belonged to Robert M'Rae, - - -	...	0	6	8
Do., for 3 acres in South Pewland, - - -	...	0	2	0
Do., for 1½ acres in Gateflatt which belonged to Janet and Marion Loves, - - -	...	0	0	6
Do., for 3 do. in Do. which belonged to John Snodgrass, - - - - -	...	0	1	6
Mainshill's heirs, for 2½ acres in Greenlaw, - 2 2	...			
Gavin & Risk, the fewers thereof, for tythes, ...		3	6	8
Grains, Dunlop of that ilk, - - - - -	...	4	0	0
Tenements in Glasgow, 5 Tenements in Wyndhead, - - - - -	...	7	0	0

Sum brought forward, - 47 0 £155 10 8

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 18.

RENTAL of the feudutys of the Lordship of Paisley,  
Cropt 1757, *continued*.

	Bear Bolls	Money
Brought Forward, - 47	155	10 8
Robert Saunders & Archibald Galbraith's Tenements, - - - - -	...	3 0 0
Huntlaw in Selkirkshire, - - - - -	...	0 13 4
Hattlyills or Carmunnock Kirkland, part of Waterside, - - - - -	...	6 16 8
Kilkerran and Kilimonel Kirkland, the Duke of Argyle, - - - - -	...	6 13 4
Kilfinan Kirkland, the heretors thereof, - ...		5 0 0
Neilston Do., Agnes Lochhead, - - - - -	...	0 13 4
Rutherglen Kirkland, Sir William Fleming, - ...		7 0 0
Merksworth and Wardmeadow, Jas. Maxwell, ...		5 19 4
Newton, Claud Alexander, - - - - -	...	11 18 0
Paisley, The Town of Paisley, - - - - -	...	10 13 4
Riccartsbarr Stobs, James Maxwell of Hutt- head, - - - - -	...	1 0 0

Smithhills, Mr. Robt. Park for a house, yeard and stable, - - - - -	...	2	3	4
Robt. Paterson for a house and yeard, - ...		6	0	0
Wm. Wallace for Do. and Do., - - - - -	...	3	6	8
Thos. Davidson, for a house, - - - - -	...	0	15	0
Betty Stocking for a house and yard, - ...		3	6	8
Househill for a house, - - - - -	...	0	0	4
John Cuming & Wm. King for a house, yeard & Barn, - - - - -	...	3	3	4
John Laurie, for a house, - - - - -	...	1	10	0
John Cochrane for Do., - - - - -	...	0	7	8
Walkinshaw, The Laird of Walkinshaw, - ...		1	10	0

Sum of Rental of old ffeus, - 47 <sup>Bear Bolls</sup> £237 1 0

James Kibble.

Dundonald.

Page 19.

LATE FEW DUTYS of the Lordship of Paisley, Cropt 1757,  
for land fewed out by Earl William.

	Meal B. F.	Bear. B. F.	Money.
Greenlaw, Robert Hamilton, - - - - -	0 2	0 2	...
Easter Corse[f]latt, Do., - - - - -	0 1¾	0 1¾	...
Gallowhill, Lieutenant Wm. Wood, - 2 1	2 1		...
Carriagehill, Arthur Robertson, - 0 1	0 1		...
Riccartsbar, James Maxwell of Hutt- head, - - - - -	0 2¾	0 2¾	..
Meikleriggs, James Maxwell of Breade- land, - - - - -	1 0	1 0	...
Burnbrae, John Baird, - - - - -	0 0¾	0 0¾	...
Wester Cors[f]latt, 2½ acres James Lang, ...	...	...	0 17 0
Robert Cross for 2 acres, - - - - -	...	...	0 13 4
Wm. King for 2 do., - - - - -	...	...	0 13 4
Smithhills of Paisley, Gavin Ralston and William Martin fora Steading on the waterside called 1st new Steading, - - - - -	...	...	1 10 0



subdivided was 49, but the following numbers are now in Lord Dundonald's own hand, viz., No. 8, 9, 10, which James Kibble.

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were feued out to William Bowes, who being unable to pay, disposed them back to the present Earl, and they have been lately sold again to John Holms.

Item, the nos. 35, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 49, are in Lord Dundonald's own hands.

Scots money

ABSTRACT of the preceding rental of feuduties for the year 1756.

	Meal. B. F.	Bear. B. F.	
Sum of the old Rental of feuduties as on page 18th, - - -	...	47 0	£237 1 0
Sum of the Rental of the lands feued by Earl William, as upon page 19th, - - -	5 1	5 1	160 9 0
Sum of the Rental of Steddings feued by him in January, 1751, as on page 20th, -	...	...	55 10 0
Total feuduty, cropt 1757,	5 1	52 1	£453 0 0
Rental of the feudutys, cropt 1758, as for cropt 1757, - - -	5 1	52 1	453 0 0
Rental of the feudutys, cropt 1759, is the same as for cropt 1757,	5 1	52 1	453 0 0
And the Rental of the feuduties, cropt 1760, is here drawn out the same as for cropt 1757. But from it must be deduced the particular feuduties mentioned upon page 22d., Seeing these were sold for cropt 1760 and the purchaser's right commenced for that cropt, - -	5 1	52 1	453 0 0
Sum of these, -	21 0	209 0	£1812 0 0

The prices of Victual for the above years were as follows—

	Meal	Bear
For cropt 1757, -	£8 8 0	£9 6 0
1758, -	5 17 4	6 6 0
1759, -	6 0 0	6 0 0
1760, -	6 16 0	6 8 0
Sum of these, £27 1 4	£28 0 0	

$\frac{1}{4}$  being a medium price

is for each - - £6 15 4 £7 0 0

So that the 21 Bolls meal at £6 15 4 is - - 142 2 0  
and the 209 Bolls bear at £7 is - - 1463 0 0

Total rent in Scots, - - £3417 2 0

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DEDUCTIONS from the rental of Feuduties for the cropt and year 1760, the following being sold off for that year to the purchasers afternamed.

	Bear B. F.	
Brabloch and others, the Duke of Hamilton, for 4 acres in Brabloch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in Greenlaw, & $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Gateflatt, 7 firlots, Oats reckoned at £8 15 and nine bolls bear, -	9 0	£8 15 0
Do., $\frac{1}{3}$ of Blackland, Lylesland, and Todsholm & part of Carriagehill, - - -	...	9 8 8
Do., for Claud Alexander's acre & Alexander Craig's 6 acres in Westergreenlaw, -	7 0	...
Do., for Nether Gallowhill, - - -		6 18 6
Do., for Alexander Craig's two acres, Claud Alexander's acre, and Margt Martin's acre in Brabloch, - - -	4 0	
The above sold to Mr. Arch. Campbell.		

Meikleriggs, sold to Breadieland, The feu-duty thereof being 5 merks must be deduced from the £9 18 stated in the Rental for Breadieland & Meikleriggs jointly, ...	3	6	8
Carriagehill, John White, sold to Arch. Campbell, - - - - -	1	10	0
Do., Alexander Finlayson, sold to John Wallace of Neilstonside, - - -	3	9	10
Wm. Mure of Caldwell, for Drumgrain, sold to do. Wallace, - - - - -	15	4	6
Woodside, James Crawford, sold to Archibald Campbell, - - - - -	13	13	4
Merkwork & Wardmeadow, sold to Breadieland, - - - - -	5	19	4
Walkinshaw, the Laird of Walkinshaw, sold to Graham of Dougalston, - - -	1	10	0
Greenlaw, Robert Hamil- { Sold to } Meal ton, - - - - - Arch. } 0 2 ...			
Easter Corsflatt, do., - { Campbell } 0 1 3/4 0 1 3/4 ...			
Carriagehill, Arthur Robertson, sold to the town of Paisley, - - - 0 1 0 1 ...			
Rickardsbar, James Maxwell of Hutt-head, sold to Breadieland, - - 0 2 3/4 0 2 3/4 ...			
Meikleriggs, Breadieland, sold to himself, 1 0 1 0 ...			
Benston & Habland, part of Cochrane Renfrewshire, John Robertson, sold to Mr. Milliken, - - - ... 48 0 0			
Mains and other parts of Cochrane, James Milliken, sold to himself, - ... 0 12 0			
Gallowhill, Lieut. Wm. Wood, sold to John Wallace, - - - - 2 1 2 1 ...			
Sum of feuduties sold for cropt 1760, - 5 0 1/2 5 0 1/2 £116 19 8			
Meal at £6 16 per boll, - - - - 34 17 0			
Bear at 6 8 per boll, - - - - 32 16 0			
Total Deduction, - - - £184 12 8			
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TOTAL RENTAL of Money & Victual Feuduties for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, as on page 21st, - - -	£3,417	2	0
ffrom which Deduce the rental of feus sold off in the year 1760, as on the other page, -	182	12	8
Remains, - - -	£3,234	9	4
Which in Sterling [is], - - - -	£269	10	9 1/2

[ Blank page follows. ]

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FOLLOWS the said James Kibble's Discharge.

Payments made to Cashiers.

1758.

April 7. By Cash to Mr. Cunningham, per Receipt, - - -	£55	0	0
June 8. By do. to do., per Receipt, -	200	0	0
26. By do. to do., per Receipt, -	32	0	0
July 13. By do. to do., per receipt, -	50	0	0
Decr. 9. By do. to do., per receipt, -	130	0	0
30. By do. to do., per receipt, -	80	0	0

Sum of Cash paid to

Mr. Cunningham, - £547 0 0

1759.

April 14. By Cash paid to Mr. Andrew

	Stewart, per receipt,	£154	0	0
<i>May 25.</i>	By do. to do., per receipt,	- 55	0	0
<i>July 3.</i>	By do. to do., per receipt,	- 60	0	0
	31. By do. to do., per receipt,	- 100	0	0
<i>Aug. 10.</i>	By do. to do., per receipt,	- 76	0	0

1760.

[Jan.] 24. By do. to do., per receipt, -	200	0	0
Febry. 25. By do. to do., per receipt, -	80	0	0
June 11. By do. to do., per receipt, -	160	0	0

1761.

March 7.	By do. to do., per receipt,	-	90	0	0
April 11.	By do. to do., per receipt,	-	100	0	0
Aug. 1.	By do. to do., per receipt,	-	40	0	0
			<hr/> 1,115 0 0		

Totall Cash paid into Cashiers, £1,662 0 0

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LEGAL and Publick Burdens.

1758.

June 20 By James King, per receipt, £11 9 2<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

1759.

March 22 By do., per do., - - - 11 9 3<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

1760.

March 20	By do., per do., -	-	-	7	7	7
	By do., per do., -	-	-	15	10	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			<hr/> 45 17 0 <sup>8</sup>			

EXPENCES of Building Par[k]dyke at  
Brownside.

1761.

July 3 By Robert Cochrane and others  
as per discharge, £54 2 0

Received for Mr. Ross

part of dyke, - 7 0 1

---

£47 1 11

By Robert Cochrane for lead-  
ing stones &c., per discharge, 11 6 10

By John Neilson, for work at  
do. per do., - - - 1 3 7<sup>6</sup>

By John Henderson for do. at  
do. per do., - - - 1 4 0

By Robert Young for do. at

do. per do., - - - 1 5 10

By Incidents anent do., - 0 2 8

By Robert Cochran for making

Gates &amp;c., per do., - - 0 9 1

62 13 11

EXPENCES for purchasing Thomas  
Whyte's substack of Barskivan and also  
for labouring and sowing the same  
cropt 1761, viz.,

By John Marshall for giving

up his right of pasturage,

per Receipt, - - - £8 6 8

By do. Marshall for Harrowing, 1 3 4

By Thomas White for quitting

his Substack, per Discharge, 16 13 4

By do. White for plowing and  
corn furnished, - - - 22 13 3

By John M'Auslane for Ry-  
grass and clouer sown on

do., per Receipt, - - 21 0 10

By Carriage thereof from

Glasgow, - - - 0 9 6

Carried, - - £70 6 11

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Discharge continued.

Brought forward, - - £70 6 11

By William Speir for labouring and

sowing, per receipt, - - - 47 5 2

By William Wilson, Robert Spence, per

do., - - - - - 1 9 2

By do. Wilson for Corn to do., per

receipt, - - - - - 5 18 0



By Gardner and wright for work at do.,					
per do., - - - - -	1	5	0		
By Drink money to three Plowmen, per					
agreement, - - - - -	0	3	0		
By Incidents with William Wilson and					
to Marshall at different times & at					
Settling for his labour, - - - - -	0	3	7		
By William Rodger for plowing do.,					
per Discharge, - - - - -	3	1	3		
By John Shaw for working at do., per do.,	1	4	8		
By Burns and Brown for weeding corns,					
per Rect, - - - - -	2	11	0		
By John Marshall for Sowing the Corns					
& directing the Labouring at Bar-					
skivan, per receipt, - - - - -	2	10	0		
By James Eulis for Spirits at the roup					
of the Corns, per receipt, - - - - -	1	8	0		
By Bread and ale at the first day's					
Roup of the Corns, - - - - -	0	1	4		
By the expence of a Dinner in Alex <sup>r</sup>					
Robertson's with Judge & William					
Wilson & others, the last day of					
the roup, - - - - -	0	7	6		
By Proclaiming the Roup both times					
through the Town & at the Kirk					
doors & ouer the Market Cross					
several days, - - - - -	0	3	6		
				137	18 1

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James Kibble.

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Discharge continued.

## EXPENCE of Building the Seedhillmilns.

By Cash expended for Building the Seedhillmilns					
besides what is mentioned in another accompt					
relative thereto formerly cleared, per Lord					
Dundonald's order for Charging the same here,	456	5	10		

EXPENCES of Building a house in the Closs and  
another in the Garden & converting the Doue-  
coat into a Dwelling house.

To John Burns, wright, per receipt, -	£0	3	4		
To Thos. Kibble for Kirk repairs, per do.,	9	17	7		
By John Jack, Smith, per accompt, -	3	8	7 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By wood and Boxale Sawers, per receipt,	0	17	3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	1	3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By do., per do., - - - - -	0	12	10		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	13	7 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	19	9		
By do., per do., - - - - -	2	17	0		
By do., per do., - - - - -	3	9	3		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	6	9 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	8	6		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	10	0		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	13	3		
By do., per do., - - - - -	1	3	4		
By James Lang, to accot of work, per do.,	8	0	6		
By William Aitken, Sclater, for Sclat-					
ing the pigeon house and taking					
down the Sclates from the old					
house, per Receipt, - - - - -	1	14	2		
By a mason for taking down the old					
Chimney heads to be employed in					
the house built by Wm. Weir, per					
agreement with Alex <sup>r</sup> Scot, - - - - -	0	6	0		
Carried Forward, -	£43	3	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, -	£43	3	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
By Thomas Bissland, wright, on accompt					
of Timber Sawing, per receipt -	1	6	3		
By Robert Hogert for lyme to the Dove-					
coat house, per receipt, - - - - -	1	4	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		

By John Robertson, mason, for 5 days of a man in taking down old Chimney heads and pates to put into the house built by him in the Garden and others, per receipt, - -	0	9	11
By John Robertson, wright, for work and attendance, per receipt, to the house in the Garden, - - -	3	17	0
By Thos. Robertson, Carter, for leading timber and others, per accot and receipt, - - - -	2	7	2
By John M'Lean for sawing, per do., -	2	0	10
By do. for do., per do., - - -	1	6	0
By James White for putting up the Cruize, per do., - - - -	0	5	0
By Thos. Robertson & John Montgomery for timber leading, per Discharge, - - - -	1	7	5
By do. Montgomery for do., per Receipt, -	0	18	2
By Adam Ewing for plaister hair, per do., - - - -	0	6	0
By Alexander King for plaistering the Dovecoat house, per do., - -	2	17	6
By Messrs. Dreghorn and Bogle for timber, per do., - - - -	9	0	0
By William Weir, mason, in part for building the house in the Closs, per receipt, - - - -	65	1	3
By John Robertson, mason, to accompt of Building the house in the Garden, per receipt 29th Oct. 1760, -	52	0	0
By William Orr for plaistering the house in the Garden, per receipt, -	8	8	7

Carried Over, - £195 18 9<sup>0</sup>/

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Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, -	£195	18	9 <sup>0</sup>
By George Cochrane for Grazing <sup>1</sup> and putting in windows in the house in the Garden, per Accompt and receipt, - - - -	16	5	0
By Alexander Mushett, Selater, for sclating the house in the Closs, per accompt and receipt, - - - -	5	16	7
By Thomas Robertson for leading timber to the new hous, per Accompt and receipt, - - - -	0	6	7
By John Robertson, wright, for glazing the hous in the Closs and the Pigeon house, including lead furnished thereto, per accompt and receipt, - - - -	22	17	10
By Adam Ewing for plaister hair, per accot and discharge, - - - -	3	0	0
By Matthew Burns for plaister lime to the Dovecoat and the said two new houses, per accot and discharge, -	14	10	0
By Patrik Croo for lead to the house in the Closs, per Accompt and Discharge, - - - -	15	10	0
By Thomas Robertson for leading timber per Accompt and receipt, -	8	4	0
By William Weir, mason, for sundry jobbs in repairing the Abbay houses and also sconcing the windows of the house in the Closs, per Accot and Discharge, - - - -	1	1	0
By Alex. Caldwell now and formerly for sawing of timber, per Accot and Discharge, - - - -	25	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Glazing?

By Alex<sup>r</sup> Scott, wright, for work to the  
two new housses in the Closs and  
garden, per Accot and receipt, - 82 0 0

Carried Over, - £367 9 11<sup>2</sup>

Dundonald.

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Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, - £367 9 11<sup>2</sup>

By Incidental Expences with John  
Robertson, mason, and others at  
drawing up an accompt of the  
measure of the house in the Gar-  
den, - - - - - 0 1 3

By Arthur Pirrie for a man with a  
Horse and Cart one day in leading  
Stones to the house in the Garden, 0 2 6

By John Smith for digging and Redding  
23 carts Sand for plaistering the  
house in the Closs at 2d. per cart, 0 3 10

By Robertson and Sclater, &c., for lead-  
ing stones and Building a Stone  
dyke at the head of the avinue, per  
Receipt £1 3 11, so that after  
deduction of 16/8<sup>d</sup> of fine received  
from John Stevenson the Ballance  
is - - - - - 0 7 3

By Incidental Expenses with Will<sup>m</sup>  
Weir, mason, at different times, - 0 2 0

By William Orr for plaistering the  
house in the Closs, per Alexander  
Scott's attested accompt, & also  
for pointing the windows in said  
house, Including 4½ days wrought  
by John ffram at hewing windows,  
as given up by Mr. Scott per Dis-  
charge, - - - - - 7 2 4

By John Robertson, wright, per accot,  
of Glass &c. to the house in the  
Abbay repaired for Mrs. Park, as  
attested by Alex. Scott per Dis-  
charge, - - - - - 1 11 11<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

By timber furnished Lord Dundonald,  
per Alexander Scott's attested  
accot thereof and my Discharge, - 5 13 0<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

Carried Over, £382 14 1<sup>9</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

James Kibble.

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Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £382 14 1<sup>9</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

By Incidents with the masons, William  
Weir & Alexander Scott, anent  
Contracting for the house in the  
Closs 3 different times, - - 0 1 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>7</sub><sup>6</sup>

By Alexander Scott's Incident expenses  
in going to Glasgow and taking off  
wood for making the windows of  
the house in the Garden, - - 0 1 0

By do's. Incidents with Robt. Paterson  
and the masons at Measuring  
Bisset Hair Moody's houses and  
the wall built by John Corse, - 0 1 6

By Thomas Bissland and Company for  
timber to the new house, per Accot  
and Discharge, - - - - 28 10 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

By Thos. Creighton, Smith, for work to  
the new houses, per Accot and Dis-  
charge, - - - - - 10 1 10

By Mathew Burns for plaister lyme to  
the new houses, per Discharge, - 2 0 0

By Adam Ewing for plaister hair, per  
receipt, - - - - - 0 9 0

By Adam Smith, his Accot of naills to the two new houses, Douecoat house, repairs to the Abbay house, mending the Dykes &c., per Accot Discharged of 3 pages, - -	50	16	3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By John Jack, Smith, for Smith work to the houses and others, - -	4	18	11
By John Renfrew, workman, per accot and receipt, - - - -	0	18	11
By William Orr for plaistering part of the house in the Closs and the house possesst by Mrs. Park, per receipt, - - - -	0	17	7 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By Robert Maxwell for Naills and Cordings, per receipt, - - -	0	11	4 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>

Carried Over, £482 2 10

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Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £482 2 10

By Thomas Crichton, Smith, for Smith work, per Accot and Discharge, -	0	15	0 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By a mason for Cutting out holes for putting in four sweys in the Dovecoat house and house in the Closs, -	0	1	0
By James Lang for timber furnished, per Alex. Scott's attested Accot thereof dated 18th Mar., 1761, -	81	5	0
	564	0	0 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>

EXPENCES of Digging the roots from the Firr parks and making Drains in the laigh parks of Paisley.

By 6 spades at 3/- and carriage 4d., -	£0	18	4
By Hugh Fultone for spades, per receipt, -	0	9	2

By Andrew Balfour for Smith work for do., - - - - -	5	11	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By Hugh Fulton for spades per do., -	1	4	0
By Casting Drains and trenching, per Cha <sup>s</sup> Ross's Accot and other vouchers, 68	4	1	
By Johne Steuenson for driving materials to the new Buildings, per Receipt, -	0	9	10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By Robert Clark for trenching, per do., -	5	8	0
By Andrew Balfour, Smith, for mending Spades, &c., per do., - - -	4	3	0
By James Wright and William Orr, wrights, for making of Stobbs and others, per Receipt, - £2	3	2	
By do., per Receipt for wrightwork, - - -	0	17	6
	3	0	8

Carried Over, £89 8 8<sup>9</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

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Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £89 8 8<sup>9</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

By James Burns for six days work in taking out stones from the old houses, - - - - -	0	5	0
By Robert Cullen for taking down the Garden wall before the Brewarie, per Receipt, - - - -	1	1	0
By Carrying in the wood to the Kirk Closs which was taken down from the whole of the old houses at Alexander Scott's sight, - -	0	10	0
By Thomas Robertson for carriage of timber, per receipt, - - -	1	12	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By John Craig for 6 Carts of Sand to the Pidgeon house, - - -	0	1	0

By William Weir, mason, for repairing the Pidgeon house, per receipt, -	9 14 0	
By John Robertson, wright, for cutting timber to Mr. Stewart's house, per receipt, - - - - -	0 10 9	
By James Dickson and David Hamilton for 24 days carrying of Stones to the house and Garden from the old houses, per receipt in the Book kept by Hugh Cochrane, last page thereof, - - - - -	1 0 0	
By John Montgomery and Thomas Robertson, Carters, for leading Timber and Stones, per discharge, - - - - -	0 18 10	
	<u>105 1 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>12</sub></u>	
Dundonald.		
James Kibble.		

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REPARATIONS, ALLOWANCES, and other  
DEDUCTIONS.

By Andrew M'Gilchrist uplifted of cropt 1757, as on the back of Signed Rentall, - - - - -	£44 17 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
By Wm. Young for Coalls, per receipt, - - -	£1 13 4	
By Thos. Kibble, for repairs of Abbay kirk, - - -	2 1 6	
By Lime to Abbay house, - - -	1 9 0	
	<u>5 3 10</u>	
By David Auld, advanced rents for Cropts 1757 and 1758 to the late Earl at the Sett, -£16 0 0		
By Alexander Robertson, advanced rent to do. at the Sett, - - - - -	15 0 0	
	<u>31 0 0</u>	

By 6 Bolls meall, Cropt 1757, allowed the housekeeper at 12/ per Boll, - - -	£3 12 0	
By 4 B. do., allowed Wm. Aiken, sclater, do., - - -	2 8 0	
By 3 Boll do. to the officer, at do., - - - - -	1 16 0	
By in Drink of meall and retaiilling allowed the officer, per Accompt, - - -	1 2 10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	
By allowance to the officer for retaiilling 205 B. Meall, Cropt 1757, at 16/ per Boll, - - -	1 5 7 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	
	<u>10 4 6</u>	
By Credit on James Lang's Bill due by the late Earl for part of the price of Robert Alexander's Steadings, - - -	£19 2 0	
By an Accompt of work due by the late Earl to John Cochrane, wright, in Paisley, in part of price of his Steadings, as attested by Chalmers and Drummond, wrights, & Mr. M'Gilchrist, late factor, anno 1750, 51, 52, & 1753, - - -	20 9 11	
By do. Accompt of work in the years 1745, 46, 47, 48, & 1749, signed by the late Earl, - - -	10 2 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	
	<u>49 14 9<sup>6</sup>/<sub>12</sub></u>	
Carried Over, £141 0 8 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>12</sub>		
James Kibble.		
Dundonald.		

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Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £141 0 8<sup>10</sup>

By William Weir, mason, for repairing the Garden dyke, per Receipt, -	11	17	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
By William Young for coalls to Abbay house, per do., - - - -	1	5	0
By Thos. Robertson and Robert White for carrigges, per do., - - -	1	19	10
By William Nisbet for Sneddon bridge, per the Earl's Subscription, per do.,	4	5	6
By do. Nisbet for do. in full after allowing him to retain £4 14 6 as the price of wood which he bought, -	1	0	0
By Will <sup>m</sup> Hamilton for Coalls to the Abbay, per do., - - - -	1	0	0
By William Weir, mason, per discharge, - - - -	2	15	5 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
By John Robertson, wright, per do., -	18	19	0 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
By Hugh Cochrane, per do., - - -	6	17	6
By William Aiken, per receipt, for repairs of Abbay house, - - -	1	17	11
By William Reid for tyking, per do., -	2	14	0
By James Martin for repairs to the Milns, per do., - - - -	1	9	0
By James Gibsone, for Grass seeds & harrowing ground, per apprisement & Gibson's receipt, - - - -	8	15	10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
By Dammage allowed James Glassford, Byde and Orr for cutting timber out of their parks, being determined by Birlymen, - - - -	1	9	4
Wm. Hamilton for coalls to Abbay house per Do., - - - -	0	16	0
By James Martin for wages, per do., -	1	4	0
By James Wright and William Orr for wright work in the Garden, per do.,	2	19	6

By John Cochran in full for wright work to the Abbay, per do., - 15 11 1

Carried Over, £266 16 10<sup>10</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £266 16 10<sup>10</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

By Sundrys, per Receipts, - - -	16	9	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
By William Campbell for Hair, per do.,	0	5	8
By John Stevenson allowed for damages for want of the Milns, as per Decreet arbitral and Discharge, -	28	0	0
By Mrs. Cochrane, housekeeper, per receipt, - - - -	0	5	4
By William Aiken, Sclater, per do., -	0	14	3
By William Hamilton, for Coalls to Abbay house, per do., - - -	0	17	4
By Robert Corse for repairs to the tennies, - - - -	18	9	1
By Thomas Crichton, smith, per receipt,	0	13	4
By Thomas Brown, per do., - - -	0	17	6
By Patrik Croo, smith, per do., - - -	3	4	10
By Cash at Renfrew, per Mr. Stuart's attested accot, - - - -	0	13	10
By John Burns, Wright, per receipt, -	0	12	5
By James Martin, Wright, for work at the Milns, per do., - - - -	8	3	0
By William Hamilton, for Coalls to Abbay house, per do., - - -	0	6	4
By Thomas Bissland, per do., - - -	4	9	4
By Matthew Burns for lyme, per do., -	0	5	5
By William Hamilton for Coalls to Abbay house, per do., - - -	0	8	0
By Robert Corse allowed him of damage of ffarm meal Cropt 1759, -	0	16	0



By William Campbell for Dammages done his Grass in cutting Timber, per his receipt, - - - -	0 15 0
By William Hamilton for Coalls to Abbay house, per receipt, - -	0 12 0
By John Paul for Coalls to do., per do.,	0 11 8
Carried Over, £314 16 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Dundonald.	
James Kibble.	

Page 38.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £341<sup>1</sup> 6 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

By James Wright for making Stabbs to Inclose part of the Garden and Cutting of Lyme trees, per receipt,	1 11 4
By do. Wright, Orr, Calderwall, and others for mending laigh park dykes and Carrying Timber, per do., - - - -	2 13 0 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Thomas Robertson, Carter, for lead- ing the Cutt firrs out of the parks, per do., - - - -	1 11 4
By Hugh Fulton for Ry grass and Clouer to the Bleachfields, per do.,	1 15 2 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By David Robertson & Daniel Sclater for Building a dyke at the Doue- coat house, per Discharge, - -	0 6 2
By William Weir, mason, for Building and striking out several doors in the Abbay houses and putting up a Yett at the head of the avinue, per acco <sup>t</sup> and Discharge, - -	1 19 8
By William Wilson at Halkhead for Grass seeds sown on Roughbank, Cropt 1760, per Discharge, - -	5 15 0

By Thomas Robertson for 2 Carts Coalls to the Abbay house, per receipt, -	0 4 8
By allowance made Alex <sup>r</sup> Robertson per agreement for quitting Douecoast park at payment of rent 1760, -	1 10 0
By allowance to John Young out of the Milnhouse rent for two rooms pos- sessed by the Earl of Dundonald for holding Barley and Malt, - -	1 0 0
Carried Over, £332 12 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Dundonald.	
James Kibble.	

<sup>1</sup> £314 6 3<sup>10</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Page 39.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £332 12 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

By 12 lib. Dwarff clouer for sowing the five last made Bleachfields, at 8d. per lib., and Carriage from Glasgow,	0 8 3
By Robert Clark, gardiner, for work at Ditto Bleachfields, - - -	0 13 0
By John Craig for holding and leading 8 carts of sand to repair Mrs. Campbell's house, - - -	0 1 4
By Thomas Robertson for Leading Tim- ber, per accompt and Receipt, -	0 15 1
By Thomas Robertson, carter, for lead- ing stones and timber to repair the little Kiln, per Accompt and Receipt, - - - -	0 5 10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Charles M'Ewan for rolling the Bleachfield, per Receipt, - -	0 6 0
By Hugh Fulton for Rygrass and Clouer, per Receipt, - - - -	1 18 8 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>

By John Stewart for rolling the ground at the Douecoat house, &c., per Receipt, - - - - -	0	4	3
By Alexander Mushett, Slater, for re- pairs to the Abbay house, per acco <sup>t</sup> discharged, - - - - -	1	5	4
By David Robertson and David Sclater, Dykebuilders, for repairing laigh park stone dykes, per Receipt, -	0	6	9
By Incidents at different Meetings anent agreeing for Building the Bridge, &c., - - - - -	0	3	7
By Do. with John Steuenson and others at agreeing to take down the hall in the Abbay for a certain sum, -	0	2	5
By John Cochran, wright, for making a Threedmiln, &c., per acco <sup>t</sup> and Discharge, - - - - -	5	9	9

Carried Over, £344 13 0<sup>1</sup>

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

Page 40.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £344 13 0<sup>1</sup>

By Murdoch Wright, John Robertson, and John Gardner, for helping up the timber from the laigh parks, &c.,	0	15	9
By John Cochran, wright, for taking down the roof of the Hall in the Abbay, per receipt, - - -	3	2	9
By James Wright for bringing up the timber in laigh parks by water and putting up a Partition and Bed in silk weauer's house, per acco <sup>t</sup> and Receipt, - - - - -	2	6	2

By Andrew Balfour, Smith, for Irons to the Dammhead, &c., per receipt, -	0	13	9
By Thomas Robertson for carriage of timber from laigh parks, £0 5 0			
By do. for Coalls to Abbay House, per receipt, - 0 4 8			
	0	9	8
By Alexander Mushet, Sclater, for tak- ing off the sclates from the Hall, per receipt, - - - - -	1	14	0
By John and William Stewarts for digging out the founds of the old house in the Abbay Closs by Con <sup>t</sup> and Agreem <sup>t</sup> , per Discharges, -	12	0	0
By William Orr and James Wright for parcelling the old Timber in the Closs and Carrying out the same, -	0	8	2
By John Robertson and John Stewart for helping do., - - - - -	0	2	0
By morning Drinks to do., - - -	0	0	8
By George Cochrane for mending Glass in the Abbay houses, per acco <sup>t</sup> and receipt, - - - - -	0	9	6
By John Steuenson, Mason, for opening and Building up some doors in the Abbay per Receipt, - - - - -	0	16	8

Carried Forward, £367 12 1<sup>1</sup>

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Page 41.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £367 12 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

By Thomas Malcom, mason, for Cutting out holes in the Seedhill craig for fixing the Sloops for the damm, per receipt, - - - - -	2	0	4
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By Robert Corse, per the Earl's Agreement & Missiue at the Exchange of two Steadings with four steadings belonging to the Earl in Crofts, per receipt, - - -	7 10 0
By John Crichton, Wright, for putting up the Timber on the Damm, per accot and Discharge, Including some repairs to the Threedmilns, - - -	2 13 7
By Alexander Caldwell, his accompt for Cutting the trees in the Garden and Sawing thereof for the Seedhill miln, per accot and Discharge, - - -	3 0 0
By do. Caldwell for sawing of Timber for Joists at putting up the Silk Looms in the house in the Closs, per Receipt, - - -	0 2 7
By William Orr and James Wright for mending the Stobb dykes in the Garden, the avinue dyke, &c., and furnishing Naills and Stobbs, after deduction of John Steuenson and John Stewart's part thereof, per Accompt and Receipt, - - -	0 12 6
By arrears of feudutys for the years 1757, 58, 59, and 1760 not Uplifted by the Compter, per list thereof subjoined, amounting to - - -	

Carried Over, £528 15 27/

Dundonald.

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Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £528 15 27/

By David Auld of rent 1759 paid to the late Earl, per Discharge, - - -	8 0 0
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By a proclamation through the Town of Paisley by tuck of Drum discharging people from playing in the Abbay Closs and going through the avinue and laigh parks, - - -	0 1 0
By aduertising Roup of the Abbay Gardens and Douecoat in the Glasgow Journal, per receipt, - - -	0 5 6
By Incidents at the Roup of the Gardens & to the Town officers for proclaiming the Roup through the Town of Paisley sundry times, - - -	0 3 0
By Incidents at the Roup of the avinue and paid Town officers for aduertising thereof through the Town of Paisley, - - -	0 3 0
By John Jack, his Accompt of Smithwork for Locks, &c., per accot and Discharge, - - -	0 3 3
By a waste Book and Ledger to Alexr Weir, - - -	0 10 4
By William Campbell for plaister hair to the Abbay house, per Receipt, - - -	0 4 11 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Incidents in Alexr Robertson's when the farm meal was exposed to Sale, - - -	0 1 6

Carried Over, £538 7 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 43.

Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £538 7 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

By proclaiming thro the Town with the Bell the sale of the farm meal in parcells, vizt pecks, sundry times, - - -	0 0 6
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By Andrew Stalker for aduertising Sale of the farm Meal, Cropt 1757, in the Glasgow Currant, per receipt, -	0	3	0
By the Town officers for proclaiming the Sett of the Seedhill milns thro the Town of Paisley two seueral times, - - - - -	0	2	0
By do. for a second proclamation and also for Bateing a Gathering when the Roup was adjourned, - -	0	1	6
By Incidents in Alex. Robertson's and William Sheed's when the Seedhill milns were exposed, - - -	0	2	9 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By do. in Alex. Robertson's, do. time, -	0	0	9
By Incidents with the old and new Milners and their Cautioners & the four men who inspected the Seed- hill milns at John Anderson's entry, they having got a dinner as usuall & which took them near 6 hours' sight, - - - - -	0	12	0
By paper, wax, &c., at Sealling the Repositoryys in the Abbay at Earl William's death, - - -	0	0	6
By Thomas Fyffe for a black Couering to the pulpit &c. of the Abbay parish upon advice of Earl William's death, per receipt, - - -	1	4	9 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Mathew Simpson for Aduertising sale of the farm meal in the Glasgow Journall, per receipt, and omitted to be insert 12th June last, - -	0	3	0

Carried Over, £540 18 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 44.

Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £540 18 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

By James Lamb, Plumber, for lead to the Abbay house, per receipt, -	1	5	9 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Incidents with the two Masons and two Wrights that were appointed to Inspect the Milns and put an Estimate what it would take to put on Sclate Roof and build such of the walls as were decayed, -	0	0	8
By Incidents with the masons at a second Inspection & making out the Estimate, - - - - -	0	1	0
By the Town officers for proclaiming thro the Town of Paisley with the Drum discharging all persons from playing in the Abbay Closs or in the Church yeard or throwing Stones, and offering a reward of 10/6 <sup>d</sup> for discouery, - - - - -	0	1	6
N.B. the Compter also paid 4d. for wax and paper at Sealling the Repositoryys in the Abbay, -	0	0	4
By John Fram, Mason, per receipt, -	0	7	10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By John Johnston for 2 locks to the Abbay Douecoat, per receipt, -	0	4	0
By William Fleeming for Haas, per receipt,	1	16	10
By Mrs. Gibsone for naills to the Abbay, per Receipt, - - - - -	0	9	1
By Robert Maxwell for naills to the Abbay, per receipt, - - - -	0	15	9 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By Alex. Stewart for 4 Bolles haas, per receipt, - - - - -	1	14	6

Carried Over, £347 15 11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 45.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £547 15 11 $\frac{7}{12}$ 

By allowance to the men Employed by the multurer at Supporting the Maltmiln and goofing thereof, she being much Racked by reason of the great Storms and floods, & which was used by them in Spaits, as the men could not stand lang by reason of the water, - - -	0	2	6
By Incidents at the roup of the farm bear, Cropt 1758, in Thos. Brown's, in Smithhills, - - -	0	3	4
By proclaiming 3 different times through the town of Paisley the Roup of the farm Bear by the Bell, - - -	0	0	6
By Incidents with Thomas Brown in Wm. Sheed's, when he came from Irvine with his plan and Estimate of the Seedhill milns, which he was employed to make out by Thomas Earl of Dundonald, - - -	0	3	7 $\frac{6}{12}$
By Incidental Expences in going & coming from Edinburgh and staying there 2 days, when called in by the Earl anent different affairs, Including horse hyre, - - -	1	12	3
By Incidents at a Roup of the timber in the Garden and farm meall and avinue in James Orr's, including expence of a Dinner, - - -	0	17	6
By Proclaiming the Roup three times with the Bell thro the Town of Paisley, - - -	0	0	6

By Incidents with Mr. Fergusson, sent from Edinburgh to Inspect and make a plan of the milns &c., - 0 1 1 $\frac{6}{12}$

Carried Over, £550 17 3 $\frac{7}{12}$ 

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

Page 46.

Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £550 17 3 $\frac{7}{12}$ 

By John Jack, Smith, for work to the Abbay, per receipt, - - -	0	9	5
By Thomas Crichton, Smith, his accompt to Do., per Receipt, - - -	1	12	11
By an officer and two Witnesses for warning away Robt Cochran, Robt & Wm. Youngs, William Stewart and David Auld, Tenants, to remove, writing the Copys and Executions, - - -	0	5	0
By Robert Knox for mending a Clock in the Abbay, per Receipt, - - -	0	4	0
By proclaiming thro the Town of Paisley and Smithhills, prohibiting all persons from going through the laigh parks and avinue, - - -	0	1	6
By a cart of Coalls to the Abbay house, - - -	0	10	0
By 10 Hutches of Coalls led to the Abbay house, - - -	0	2	6
By a Book to John Young, overseer of the Milns, - - -	0	1	0
By expence of a Dinner and Drink to those who Inspected the Condition of the furniture in the old Milns at the outgoing of John Steunson, - - -	0	7	0

By 15 Hutches Coalls to the Abbay					
house, - - - - -	0	3	9		
By James Thomson, for making and					
Girthing 2 Tubbs to the Abbay					
house, per receipt, - - -	0	2	0		

Carried Over, £553 17 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

Page 47.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £553 17 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

By 3 Carts Coalls when Lord Dun-					
donald staid in the Abbay 16 days,	0	6	9		
By proclaiming thro the Town of Paisley					
with the drum, and also thro the					
new Smithhills, the taking in of					
Cattle to Grass in the laigh parks					
and also prohibiting people from					
going thro the parks, - - -	0	1	6		
By expence of three men, along with					
the Compter and officer, in inspect-					
ing the Dykes and Ditches of the					
laigh parks, being one full day, -	0	4	2		
By Expence of sending to Blackstoun					
and other places to get account of					
the Rental of the Lands holding of					
Lord Dundonald, - - -	0	0	10		
By Incidents with the wrights and					
Tacksmen of the Threedmilns when					
tryal was made of their going, -	0	1	0		
By taking over the Ladder and other					
Materials and Tresses from Seed-					
hill to Abbay, - - - - -	0	0	6		

By the Town officers and Drum for					
proclaiming through Paisley, Seed-					
hills and Smithhills roup of the					
Steadings, - - - - -	0	1	6		
By do. for proclaiming Roup of the					
Timber in Abbay Garden, - -	0	1	6		
By do. for proclaiming the continuation					
of the Roup of the Steadings and					
also the timber twice through the					
Town, - - - - -	0	2	0		

Carried Over, £554 16 11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

Page 48.

Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £554 16 11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

By Incidents at Roup of the Farm					
Bear payable by John Marshall, -	0	1	6		
By Incidents with the Dykebuilders,					
when Mr. Wallace and the Compter					
agreed with them for Building up					
and Repairing the Stone dyke in					
the laigh parks, - - - - -	0	0	6		
By the Town officers for proclaiming					
roup of the farm meal through the					
Town, - - - - -	0	1	6		
By Incidents at the Roup in James					
Orr's, - - - - -	0	3	7		
By Incidents at getting the price of					
some malt and others given up as					
owing by John Young, Clerk to					
the Milns, - - - - -	0	0	11		
By Robert Clerk, Gardner, for weeding					
the Thorns in March 1760, - -	0	2	0		
By aduertising Roup of the laigh parks					
thro the town of Paisley, - -	0	1	6		



By proclaiming a reward to any would discouer who stole timber from the Closs, - - - - -	0 1 6
By proclaiming the same at the Church door, - - - - -	0 1 0
By the officers and Drum for going through the Town of Paisley and proclaiming Roup of the Steadings in the laigh parks, - - -	0 1 6
By Eupham Jamieson for washing the room for John Christy and Bed Cloaths, when he came to the Miln as Clerk, - - - -	0 1 0
By Murdoch Wright for Redding the furrs of the plewed and sown grounds in the Abbay Garden, -	0 0 4

£555 13 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 49.

Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £555 13 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

By the Town officers and Drum for proclaiming through the town of Paisley that several rooms in the Abbay were to be Sett and repaired for that purpose, - - -	0 1 6
By David Selater and David Robertson, Dykebuilders, for building up that part of the Steadings with a Stone dyke on the road leading to Ren- frew, 3 days each, - - -	0 6 0
By Drink to the Carters and those who assisted to lead the three double Carts from Abbay to Borrowstown- ness, - - - - -	0 1 0

By Sawing wood to a Yett in the Garden, - - - - -	0 0 6 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By Incidents with the Tradesmen who Determined the repairs of the Tennies, - - - - -	0 1 6
By Do. with Tradesmen, viz., wrights and masons in Widow Dun's, -	0 1 1
By Do., - - - - -	0 1 4
By Do. at Roup of the Bear in the Croft,	0 1 2
By the officers for proclaiming through the Town with the Drum the Sett of the Douecoat and houses in the Abbay, - - - - -	0 1 6
By Incidents with Lang and Brown, Tacksmen of the Milnhouse, for a new Sett thereof, - - -	0 0 6
By Do. for proclaiming through the Town the Roup and Sett of the Milnhouse and houses in the Abbay,	0 1 6
By Incidents at the Roup of the Miln- house, - - - - -	0 1 0
By 2 books to John Christy at his entry to the Seedhill milns as Clerk, -	0 1 0

Carried Over, £556 13 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

Page 50.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, - £556 13 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>1</sub>

By Incident expence at James Orr's in keeping a Multure Court, having two Clerks along with John Christy, haung Continued from 10 in the morning to 11 at night, - -	0 8 0
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By John Gardner, sent Express by Lord Dundonald's orders to Cavinhill to Mr. Wallace, factor to the Duke of Hamilton, for payment of the few duty with a Copy of the second order, and Mr. Cunningham's note of the last Clearance, and not having found Mr. Wallace, he had to go to Air, & from thence to Maybole, & staid three days, - -	0	6	0
By Incidents at keeping a 2d Mul-ture Court in James Orr's, half a day, - - - -	0	2	5
By postage from Mr. Storie of London, in answer anent a silk weauer to Settle at Paisley, - - -	0	0	8
By Incidents at a roup of the farm bear and proclaiming the Roup, - -	0	2	7
By Spirits at the roup of the young timber in the Garden, - - -	0	2	2
By Robert Clark and Alex <sup>r</sup> Robertson for Inspecting the Condition of the Bowling green at Hugh Fulton's removal, - - - -	0	1	0
By officer and Drum for proclaiming through the Town of Paisley prohibiting all persons from going into the Earl's laigh parks and Garden, - - -	0	1	6
By Incidents at three different meetings with Stewart and others, anent taking down the remains of the old houses in the Closs, - - -	0	0	10

Carried Over, £557 18 7<sup>3</sup>

James Kibble.  
Dundonald.

Page 51.

Discharge Continued.

Brought forward, £557 18 7<sup>3</sup>/

By proclaiming through the town of Paisley anent a washing house to be built and a Green for Drying of Cloaths for the benefite of the Inhabitants, - - - -	0	1	6
By an Express to Robert Young and John Gibb to come to Paisley to Lord Dundonald, - - - -	0	1	0
By an officer for going through and warning the Baillies and town Council of Paisley to meet in Robertson's with his Lordship and Mr. Crawford, - - - -	0	1	0
By Incidents in James Orr's at a roup of the avinue and laigh parks - - - £0	8	8	
By proclaiming the roup with the Drum through the Town of Paisley twice, - - - -	0	2	6
			0 11 2
By the officers for proclaiming the Roup of Barskivan Grass through the Town of Paisley and also to the Bell, - - - - -	0	1	9
By Horse hyre to Glasgow at Clearing with John Buchanan anent his bygone fewdutys for the lands of Ardoch, - - - - £0	1	6	
By Incident Expences being obliged to stay till 8 o'clock at night, - - -	0	4	9
			0 6 3

By Incident Expence in James Orr's at a Roup of Seedhill milns for seuen years, - - - £0 6 5	
By the Town officers for proclaiming the Roup through the Town by Drum, - - - 0 1 0	
	0 7 5
Carried Over, £559 8 8 <sup>2</sup>	
Dundonald.	
James Kibble.	

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Discharge Continued.

Brought Forward, £559 8 8<sup>2</sup>

By Incidents with the Inspectors who Inventaried and Inspected the Marching of the Milns and houses at John Rodger's Entry, the half thereof, - - - - -	0 5 6
By Robert Aitken and William Watson and John Burns, Milnwrights, who Inspected the value of the March- ing, being 2 full days, the half whereof, - - - £0 5 0	
By drink during that time, the $\frac{1}{2}$ , - - - 0 2 1	
	0 7 1
By proclaiming William Bow's houses through the town of Paisley, no offerers having appeared at the first Roup, - - - - -	0 1 6
By Incidental Expences in Thomas Brown's at said Roup when the Barn was only sold, no offerers having appeared to bid for the other subjects, - - - -	0 2 2

By Incidents at the Roup of some old furniture that was in the Milnhouse,	0 1 2
By Andrew Stalker for advertising Seed- hill milns, per accompt and receipt,	0 11 0
	560 17 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
The List of Arrears as stated upon page 41st extends to - - - -	144 4 1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
But there ought to be deduced from it £71. 14. 10 as an arrear given up due by Duke Hamilton which is a mistake, - - - -	71 [1] 4 10
So that the arrears credited to Mr. Kibble on page 41 ought only to be	72 9 3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
And therefore Deduce the sum of this Branch as above, - - - -	71 [1] 4 10
Remains of the sums allowed for Re- parations, Deductions, &c., - - -	489 12 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub> *
Dundonald.	
James Kibble.	

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Discharge Continued.

EARL'S Debts Paid.

By Messrs. Park and Wallace in part of the Earl's Bond to them, per Receipt, £55 0 0	
By interest on the £60 which the Compter had received from the fleshers in part of the price of the Tennies and with which the Compter had paid the above sum to Messrs. Park, &c., But was obliged to repay it on the 28[th], as the flesher's Bill for the price of the Tennies was Indorsed to the old Bank Glasgow, - - -	0 1 2
	55 1 2

\* [Should be £489. 2. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The error is repeated on p. 57.—Ed.]

## EXPENCES of Law Affairs.

By James Marshall, Sheriff Clerk, per Discharge, - - - - -	5	19	3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By Mr. Campbell, Sheriff Substitute, per Receipt, - - - - -	2	2	0
By James Marshall, Sheriff Clerk, Lord Dundonald's accmpt per his Lordship's order and Mr. Marshall's receipt, - - - - -	17	0	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
By an Accmpt of Writings and Depursements due to the Compter & now discharged by him, amounting to - - - - -	29	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
By Incident Expences in going with the Sheriff and Clark to the Abbay of Paisley and to Cochrane place at taking Infeftment in favor of the Earl of the Lands & Lordship of Paisley and others in said Lands for Security of the Countess's annuity, and for a Dinner to the Sheriff, his Clerk, and witnesses, in William Sheed's, - - - - -	0	11	9
By Donald M'Kinley, who came with the infeftments per express, he being out of money, of which wrote Mr. Stewart, - - - - -	0	4	0
	<hr/> 55 9 1		

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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Discharge Continued.

## EXPENCES of Management.

By aduertisements in the Glasgow newspapers, - - - - -	£2	4	3
By charges at the Roup of the Bigg timber, per Receipt, - - - - -	2	1	3
By James Watson, minister, per receipt, - - - - -	0	14	3
By James Orr for Plowing the Garden, - - - - -	2	0	0
By Thos. Robertson for Harrowing, per receipt, - - - - -	0	16	0
By James Lang, for 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Bolls Corn for sowing, per receipt, - - - - -	2	5	0
By Robert Pattison for land measuring, per receipt, - - - - -	0	19	0
By Mrs. Cochrane, Housekeeper, - - - - -	0	9	3
By Incidents at the Roup of some old Chattles in the Hall, including 1/ paid the officer for rousing, - - - - -	0	2	0
By Drink money to 10 men that went down to the laigh parks and helped to put the Timber into the water that was brought up in Floats, - - - - -	0	2	6
By Spirits to the men that took the timber out of the water when brought up, - - - - -	0	1	0
By James Watson, for 2 days in assisting thereat. - - - - -	0	1	8
By Sallary or Factor ffee agreed to be paid to Mr. Kibble for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, at the rate of £15 ster. yearly, - - - - -	60	0	0
By Mr. Kibble's charges of his Journey to and from Edinburgh and Stay there in Settling his Accompts, from Monday the 24 to Sunday the [30th]			

both inclusive, being Seven days at the rate of 6/ per day, being at the same rate which was allowed Archibald M'Gilchrist at his last Clearance when he staid no less than 21 days upon the same business, - 2 2 0

Sum, - - - 73 18 2

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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LIST of Fewdutys given up by James Kibble as still outstanding taken credit for in his Discharge.

	Yearly Fewdutys.					
	Bear. B. F.	Money. £ S. D.		Total Arrears. £ S. D.		
Auchinlodmont and John Snodgrass for Tythes for the years 1757, 58, 59, & 1760, -		1	2	0	4	8 0
Auchinbothieblair, the feuers thereof for said 4 years, -		3	6	8	13	7 8
Duke Hamilton for said 4 years, -	25 1	35	19	6	860	10 0
Breadiland and Meikleriggs, James Maxwell, £9 18 for the first 3 years & £7 4 8 for 1760, - - - -		...		36	5	4
Easter Corslatt, Thos. Greenlew, 2 Acres & house in Smith-hills for said 4 years, - -	2 0	0	15	0	59	0 0
James Kibble, for the years 1759 & 1760, - - - -		18	18	0	37	16 0
James Lang and Wm. King for 1760, - - - -		...		13	4	0
Robert Burns, for 2 Acres for 1759 & 1760, - - -	2 0	...		24	16	0

Wester Corslat, James Lang, -	...	0	17	0
Laurence M'Raes for said 4 years, -	1 6 8	5	6	8
Carriagehill, John White, for the years 1757, 58, and 1759, -	0 1 10	0	5	6
Neilstonside of Dumgrain, Alex <sup>r</sup> Finlyson for said 3 years, -	3 9 10	10	9	6
Dumgrain, Wm. Mure of Caldwell for said 3 years, -	15 4 6	45	13	6
Greenlaw, Gateflatt, and others, Claud Simpson, for the year 1760, - - - -	3 0	3	0	0
Robert Corse, for said year, -	1 10 6	1	10	8
Gavin and Risk, the feuers thereof, for tythes for said 4 years, -	3 6 8	13	6	8
Grains, Dunlop of that ilk, for said 4 years, - - -	4 0 0	16	0	0
Tenements in Glasgow, 5 tenements in Wyndhead for said 4 years, - - - -	7 0 0	28	0	0

1180 17 10

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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	Yearly Feudutys.		Total Arrear.
	Bear. B. F.	Money.	
Fewdutys Brought forward, -	...		1180 17 10
Rob <sup>t</sup> Saunders & Archibald Galbraith's tenementies for said 4 years, - - - -	3 0 0	12	0 0
Huntlaw in Selkirkshire, said 4 years, - - - -	0 13 4	2	13 4
Kilkerran & Kilcommonel Kirkland, the Duke of Argyle, for said 4 years, - -	6 13 4	26	13 4

Kilfinnan Kirkland, the heretors thereof, for Do., - -	5	0	0	20	0	0
Neilston Do., Agnes Lochhead for Do., - - -	0	13	4	2	13	4
Rutherglen Kirkland, Sir Wm. Fleming, for Do., - -	7	0	0	28	0	0
Merksworth and the Wardmeadow, Jas. Maxwell, for 1759, - - -	5	19	4	5	19	4
Newton, Claud Alexander, for said 4 years, - - -	11	18	0	47	12	0
Riccartsbarr Stobbs, James Maxwell of Hutthead, - -	1	0	0	4	0	0
Smithhills, Wm. Wallace, now Robt Corse, for the year 1760, - - -	3	6	8	3	6	8

*Nota*—He is charged with this feuduty in the Rental and therefore the Compter must give him up in Arrear to that extent, Tho' it appears by his Charter that he purchased down £3 Scots of this feuduty and is only lyable for 6/8 for the year 1760 and yearly thereafter.

Betty Stocking, for the year 1760,	3	6	8	3	6	8
Househill, for said 4 years, -	0	0	4	0	1	4
Walkinshaw, the Laird of Walkinshaw, for the years 1757, 58, & 1759, - - -	1	10	0	4	10	0

	Meal.	Bear.	B. F.	B. F.
Greenlaw, Robt. Hamilton, - - -	0	2	0	2
Easter Corslatt, Do., -	0	1	0	1
Gallowhill, Lieutenant Wm. Wood, - - -	2	1	2	1

Carriagehill, Arthur Robertson, - -	1	0	1	0
Riccartsbarr, Jas. Maxwell, Hutthead, -	0	2	0	2
Meikleriggs, Jas. Maxwell, Breadilands, -	1	0	1	0

5 0½ 5 0½

The price of the above 5 Bolls 2 pecks Meall the years 1757, 58, & 1759, - £63 6 8

Do. of 5 Bolls 2 pecks Bear for said years, 67 7 8

... 130 16 4

1472 10 2

Dundonald.

James Kibble.

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	Yearly Fewdutys. Bear. B. F.	Money.	Total Arrears.
Fewdutys Brought Forward,	...		1472 10 2
Stedding at Waterside, Stephen Kibble, for the year 1760, -	...		1 10 0
Mains and other parts of Cochran, Renfrewshyre.			
James Milliken, for the years 1757, 58, & 1759, - -	0	12	0 1 16 0
Castlepark of Dundonald, Airshyre, the Earl of Eglinton,	3	0	0 12 0 0
Ardoch, Dumbartonshyre, John Buchanan, for 1760, - -	86	13	4 86 13 4



Arrears of Steadings sold off  
in the Year 1751.

Nos.						
12, 18, 24, 25.	}	Robert Hogert, -	6	0	0	24 0 0
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, & 30.		Gavin Ralston, for self & behoof of James Lang & John Cumming,	15	0	0	60 0 0
20 & 21.		Robert Buchanan,	3	0	0	3 0 0
19.		Allan Cumming, -	...			1 10 0
37.		Andrew Baird, -	1	10	0	6 0 0
38 & 39.		James Marshall, Sheriff Clerk, -	3	0	0	12 0 0
40.		William Manners,	1	10	0	6 0 0
48.		John Caldwell, -	...			1 10 0
1.		John Cumming, -	1	10	0	6 0 0
2 & 3.		John Cochran, Wright, - -	3	0	0	12 0 0
4 & 5.		Robert Alexander, Merchant, -	3	0	0	12 0 0
6, 7, 11, 22, 23, 31, 32 33, 34, & 36.	}	Robert Corse, Mer- chant, for Cropt 1760, - -	...			12 0 0
		Sum of Arrears, - -			1730 9 6	
		Which in Sterling is -			144 4 1	
		ffrom which deduce the £850 18 Scots given up as an Arrear due by the Duke of Hamilton, which was a mistake, - - -			71 14 10	
		REMAINS OF ARREARS still outstanding,			71 09 3	

Dundonald.  
James Kibble.

The Accompts of Charge and Discharge wrote upon this and the fifty seven preceeding pages whereof the twenty fourth is a Blank one ARE Stated and Cleared between Thomas Earl of Dundonald upon the one part AND James Kibble, writer in Paisley, his Lordship's factor, upon the other part, AND ARE FOUND to be just and fair, AND as the said Earl hereby acknowledges that he has received up from the said James Kibble the vouchers mentioned in the Discharge of the preceeding Accompt, SO he hereby not only Discharges the said James Kibble of the whole articles of Charge stated against him in the foregoing Accompts, But also acknowledges that the fore-said Ballance of Eighty two pound twelue shillings four pence and ten twelfths of a penny Sterling is Justly due to the said James Kibble, and that he shall have Credit therefore at next Accompting, AND UPON the other part the said James Kibble hereby Discharges the said Noble Earl of the whole articles of Discharge stated in the foregoing Accompts AND Declares that the foresaid List of arrears of ffew dutys given up by him, amounting to Seuenty two pound nine shillings three pence six twelfths Sterling, are yet outstanding, and he shall Charge himself therewith in his next Accompt, AND both partys hereby Declare that notwithstanding of this Clearance all errors are excepted. IN WITNESS whereof the fifty seven preceeding pages of these accompts with an abstract thereof of two pages and this Docket, which is wrote by William Paton, writer in Edinburgh, ARE SUBSCRIBED by both parties at Belvile, near Edinburgh, the twenty ninth day of May seventeen hundred and sixty two years Before these witnesses, William Paton, writer in Edinburgh, and Patrick Robertson, clerk to Andrew Stuart, Writer to the Signet, Inserter of the place, date, & witnesses' names and designations.

DUNDONALD.

James Kibble.

Pat<sup>k</sup> Robertson, witness.  
William Paton, witness.

*Abstract of the preceeding accompts between*

## CHARGE against the said James Kibble.

To the amount of Arrears, Cropt 1756, and preceedings, uplifted by James Kibble, as per Charge, page - - - 4	£394	9	9 <sup>s</sup>
To the Amount of the Rental of the Tenandry of the Lordship of Paisley in money and victual for the Cropt and year 1757, as stated upon page - - 5	661	19	1 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
To the amount of said Rental, Cropt 1758, as per page 6	616	15	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
To Do. 1759, as per page 7	620	17	4
To Do. 1760, as per page 8	685	4	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To the Sum Received by James Kibble for timber belonging to the Earl, and sold by Mr. Kibble as per page - - 14	177	3	9
To Debts due to the Earl of Dundonald and uplifted by James Kibble, as per page - - - - - 15	199	5	0
To the Amount of the rental of the feu- dutys of the Lordship of Paisley for Cropts 1757, 58, 59, & 1760, after deducing the particular feudutys aris- ing from superioritys sold, To the feudutys of which the right of the respective purchasers Commenced for Cropt 1760, as per page - - 23	269	10	9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
	3625	5	2 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
To Ballance due to James Kibble, - -	82	12	4 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
	3707	17	7 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>12</sub>

*Lord Dundonald and said James Kibble.*

## DISCHARGE.

By the Sum of payments made to Cashiers, per page - - - - - 25	1662	0	0
By the amount of Legal and publick bur- dens paid, per page - - - - 26	45	17	0 <sup>s</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By the amount of the expence of building the park dyke of Brownside, as per page - - - - - 26	62	13	11 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By the Expence of purchasing Thos. White's subtack of Barskivan, and also for labouring and sowing the mailling for the Cropt and year 1761, as per page - 27	137	18	1
By part of the Expence of Building the Seedhill-milns of Paisley, as per page - 28	456	5	10 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By the Expence of digging the Roots from the Firr parks and making drains in the laigh parks of Paisley, as per page - 34	105	1	11 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By the amount of Reparations, deductions, & other allowances, as per page - - 52	489	12	3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
By the amount of debts due by the Earl as paid by Mr. Kibble, as per page - - 53	55	1	2
By the Expence of Law affairs paid for the Earl by Mr. Kibble, as per page - - 53	55	9	1
By the amount of the Expence of manage- ment, as per page - - - - - 54	73	18	2
By the Expence of Building a house in the Closs and another in the Garden and Converting the Douecoat into a dwelling house, - - - - - 33	564	0	0
	3707	17	7 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>12</sub>

## APPENDIX.

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### CHARTER OF LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

*Edinburgh, 29th July, 1587.<sup>1</sup>*

JAMES, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all good men of his whole land, clergy and laity, greeting: Wit ye that forasmuch as God in his boundless mercy was pleased to remove from this our nation the horrid darkness of papistical superstition, and the public profession thereof, for which before He had been earnestly entreated, and for repressing the same, it was found that the erections of monasteries and sustentations of convents, which as garrisons and nurseries of those professing these impious superstitions, were not only useless and unnecessary, but also extremely hurtful, if they should still remain in such a state: which monastic institution, and the order thereof, is by the Divine providence and goodness, not only wholly abrogated and subverted, but also by the laws of our kingdom abolished and taken away; In consideration whereof, and also that all the lands, mills and temporal rents of the monastery underwritten, or the greatest part thereof, have hitherto been let to various persons in feu ferme or emphiteosin heritably,—therefore our beloved and faithful kinsman Lord Claud Hamilton, usufructuary of the monastery of Paisley, and Claud Hamilton his son, now commendator of the same, by virtue of the lawful provision made to him thereupon containing express reservation of all lands, fruits, rents, fermes, duties, jurisdictions, dignities, and others whatsoever pertaining to the aforesaid monastery, to the said Lord Claud Hamilton for all the days of his life, with consent of the economus and administrator of the said commendator, and with the unanimous consent and assent of the convent of the same monastery, have assigned and demitted all and sundry the underwritten lands, baronies, mills, multures, woods, fishings, coals, coalheuchs, mansions, manors, towers, fortalices, annual rents, burgh of barony, tenements, mosses, regalities, offices and privileges of the same, and others particularly underwritten, with tenants, tenandries, fermes, cains, customs, dues and all others below specified which now and formerly belonged by right to the aforesaid monastery of Paisley

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S., Lib. 37, No. 423; also Metcalfe, Charters and Docs., 66.

and its patrimony, and to the abbots, commendators, and convent thereof, and in whose possession they were in any times past, for this new heritable infeftment of the same to be made by us thereupon in the manner underwritten to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton his heirs male whatsoever and their assignees, and for erecting the same into a temporal lordship as follows only, and not otherwise: Which resignation also, and demission of the same to the effect aforesaid, we have admitted and accepted, and have again given, granted and delivered the same lands, baronies and others below specified, to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton, his heirs male and assignees aforesaid heritably, according to the form and tenor of the aforesaid resignation and demission, and of this our charter and infeftment following thereupon, and that on this present day between the seventh and eighth hour of the morning, before the conclusion and publication of the act and constitution of our present parliament, which is ordained to be made and promulgated for the annexation of all church lands within our kingdom to our crown: Knowing, besides, that the said Lord Claud Hamilton derives his descent from our blood royal; and also calling to mind how well the same Lord Claud has ever thankfully, honourably, and most dutifully served as well our late dearest mother as ourselves, not only within the bounds of our kingdom, but also in foreign nations, whither he went for our advantage and at our wish and request, and there remained many years, whereby the said Lord Claud has sustained great charges and expense, not without great risk even of his life, for the honour of our royal estate and the public good of our kingdom: Moved by which reasons, and having knowledge now by experience itself of the same Lord Claud's promptitude and steadfast affection towards us and our service, and as we are sufficiently persuaded that he will perpetually continue constant in every kind of such duties with the utmost loyalty and obedience, we have deemed it alien from our royal majesty to defraud the said Lord Claud, and his so thankful service, of money any more than of merit, but that we may be seen to satisfy these in some measure, whereby we may afford to him the greater occasion to go on constantly in performing the like and more arduous services hereafter, and that he may be rendered the more able to undertake such charges for the common weal of our kingdom as the occasion and the time may demand; We therefore, and for some other causes and considerations justly moving us thereto, after our lawful and perfect age of twenty-one years complete, have given, granted, disposed, and confirmed, and by the tenor of this our present charter, for us and our successors, do give, grant, dispose and confirm to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton and his heirs male whatsoever and their assignees heritably all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, mills, multures, woods,

fishings, manors, castles, towers, fortalices, coals, coalheuchs, burgh of barony, tenements, peat mosses, annual rents, regalities, offices, privileges of the same and others particularly underwritten, with all their tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants, fermes, cains, customs, dues, parts, pendicles, pertinents, commodities, garbal teinds below specified, included, and others whatsoever underwritten pertaining to the aforesaid abbacy of Paisley or which did in any way in times past pertain to the same monastery and patrimony of the same, that is to say, all and whole the burgh of barony and regality and town of Paisley, with lands, burghal acres, crofts, tenements, fermes, burgh fairs, markets, privileges and others whatsoever belonging and pertaining to the same, with the power of electing, creating, removing and changing provosts, bailies, officers and other members of the said burgh of Paisley, and of having and holding within the said burgh a free market weekly on the Saturday in all times coming, together with the public fairs to be held there twice in each year, that is to say, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of July called Saint James the apostle's day, and again on the twenty-sixth day of the month of October called Saint Marnoc's day yearly in all times coming, with all tolls, customs, privileges, jurisdictions, commodities and immunities whatsoever pertaining to the said burgh or that may in any way pertain thereto, or to any other burgh of barony within our kingdom: And also all and whole the marsh or peat-moss of Paisley, lands of Seidhill, with mill of the same, mill lands, multures, sequels and knaifship thereof, and the waulkmill of Seidhill and its commodities and pertinents, lands of Wardmedow and Wellmedow, Sneddon, Quhitheid, Hillheid and Bromelands with all their annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles and pertinents lying within the said burgh of Paisley, liberty and territory thereof, Lands of Over and Nether Walkinshawes and Insches with their pertinents, all and whole the lands of Marksworth, Cuningair, Brown's Acre, Monkshaw and Monkshaw Wood, Nether Ward, Over Ward, Goosehoueland, Barnyard, Mekilcrofts, Little Crofts, Candranes, Quhyteruik, Oakshaw, Darskeith and Blakstoun with mansion, manor, and fortalice of Blackstoun, yards, orchards, pigeoncots, wood and mosses of the same, together with all and sundry the garbal teinds included of the aforesaid lands of Marksworth, Cuningair, Brown's Acre, Monkshaw, Monkshaw Wood, Over Ward, Nether Ward, Goosehoueland, Barnyard, Crofts above written, Candranes and Quhyteruik, with annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same: And also the lands of Over Clayfauld, Nether Clayfauld, Nether Gallowhills, Knavesland, Over Gallowhills, Arkleston and wood of the same, Hillington, Ingliston, and mill thereof, with mill lands and multures of the same, Lands of Greenlaw, Easter and Wester Corsflatts, Easter

and Wester Gaitflatts, Pavet Land, Brabloch, Lylesland, Todholm, Carriagehill, Riccartbar, with loch of the same, Corsebar, Bredielands, Meikleriggs, Newtown, Barskevane, Linclive, mosses of the same, Wodside, Ferguslie, Ruchebank, Thornelie-Paisley and the muir of the same, Drumgrane with mill, mill lands and multure thereof, Lands of Granes, Auchingoun, and mill of the same: Fultoun, with the mill of Fultoun. mill lands, multure, sequels, knaifship, coals and coalheuchs of the same, Lands of Middletoun, Linwood, Auchans, Rywrays, Windiehill, Muirhead, with all the marshes or mosses thereof: Lands of Auldhouse, Kirklands of Eastwood, Mernes, Pollok, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan, Kilmacolm, Rutherglen, with annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same; Lands of Glen, Easter and Wester Kame, Clookes, Linthills, Auchiname, Tandilmure Bar, Brigend, Mylnebank, Lochhead, Easter Kers and Wester Kers, with coal and coalheuchs of the same, Japhraystak, Barmachle, Mavisbank, Lang-stellie, Kamehill, Lorobank, Auld-yard, Lang-yard, Fairhills, Gavilmos, Gilles-yard, Clookes, Lang-crofts, Queensidemure, Monabrock with the Glen, mills, mill lands, multure, sequels and knaifship thereof, and the muir called Mistylawmuir, with fishings of the loch of Lochwinnoch and upon the waters of Black Cart and White Cart, with castles, towers, fortalices, manors, orchards, gardens, dovecots, parks, wards, meadows, marshes or mosses, annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles, mills, woods, fishings, cruives, tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants, of all and sundry the aforesaid lands particularly above written, all lying within the regality of Paisley, Barony of Renfrew and our sheriffdom thereof; all and sundry the lands of Monktonhill, Over Mains of Monkton, town of Monkton, Browsterland, Wardhous, Bocket, Teuchatmuir, Nether Mains of Monkton and manor, with place, tower, and fortalice of Monkton, with orchards, gardens, wards, meadows, rabbit warrens, mills, mill lands and sequels thereof; Lands of Kirklandholme, Kirkhill, Dalmelling, with mill, mill lands and multure of the same, Mill-quarter, Graystack, Maneholme, Tytis-quarter, Wood-quarter, Blackhouse and Chapel-land, with the moss called Paisley's Moss, lying within the moss called Prestwick Moss, with the fishings of Wolquhair, Wolschot and Langerais; the Kirk lands of Auchinleck (excepting the manse and glebe reserved to the minister of the same), all lying within the bailiery of Kyle Stewart; the Kirk lands of Largs and Kirkhouse in Stewartoun lying within our bailiery of Cuninghame, with castles, towers, fortalices, manors, orchards, yards, rabbit warrens, dovecots, parks, meadows, wards, annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles, mills, woods, fishings, tenants, tenandries and services of free-tenants of all and sundry the aforesaid lands above specified, all lying within the said regality of Paisley, bailiery of Kyle Stewart and Cuninghame respectively,

and our sheriffdom of Ayr; all and sundry the lands of Easter and Wester Kilpatrick, Moreisland, Kirkton of Kilpatrick, Auchintoshane, Dunterclunane, Belwarthill, Easter and Wester Cochnochs, with coals and coalheuchs of the same, Drumtocher with the grain and waulk mills of the same, mill lands, multure and pertinents thereof, lands of Mill-croft, Edinbarnane, Craig-Banneoch, Auchinleck, Farclay, Braidfield, Maquhaurane, Auchingrie, Chapelland, Easter and Wester Kilboweis, Barnes and meadows thereof, with fishings of Cruikitschot and Linbrane, and the muirs of Kilpatrick, Cochnoch, Auchingrie and Enbarnet, with all and sundry castles, towers, fortalices, manors, yards, orchards, dovecots, meadows, wards, parks, annexes, connexes, parts, pendicles, mills, woods, fishings, tenants, tenandries and services of free-tenants of all and sundry the aforesaid lands particularly above specified, all lying within the said regality of Paisley and our sheriffdom of Dumbarton; Lands of Monkhouse in Tweeddale lying within our sheriffdom of Peebles, and lands of Huntlaw lying within our sheriffdom of Roxburgh; and also all and sundry the annual rents particularly specified below, that is to say, an annual rent of forty shillings to be taken yearly from the lands of Adamton, an annual rent of eight shillings to be uplifted from the lands of Crosbie, an annual rent of twenty shillings to be taken from the lands of Auchinleck, all lying within the bailiery of Kyle Stewart and our sheriffdom of Ayr; an annual rent of six pounds four pennies from the monastery of Corsraguell and lands thereof lying within the bailiery of Carrick and our sheriffdom aforesaid, an annual rent of six shillings and eight pennies from the lands of Houston, an annual rent of six shillings and eight pennies from the lands of Portersfield lying within the barony and our sheriffdom of Renfrew above specified, an annual rent of five shillings from a tenement in Glasgow pertaining to the late Alan Stewart, an annual rent of five shillings from the tenement of the late William Baxter in Glasgow, an annual rent of twenty-six shillings eight pennies from a tenement in the Rottenrow there, an annual rent of thirteen shillings four pennies from a tenement lying near the place of the Friars Minors there, an annual rent of five shillings from the tenement of Margaret Scott there, an annual rent of six shillings eight pennies from the Kirklands of Roseneath, an annual rent of fifteen pennies from the tenements of the late John Bargillie and Thomas Walker, an annual rent of thirteen shillings four pennies from the mill of Renfrew, an annual rent of seven shillings from the tenement of land of the late Bartholomew Montgomerie there, an annual rent of twelve pennies from the tenement of the late John Tunnoch (?) there, an annual rent of eight pennies from the tenement of William Snype there, an annual rent of eight shillings from the tenement of Andrew Scheilles, formerly pertaining to the late Henry



Fynnes there, an annual rent of five shillings from the lands of Monkdyke there, an annual rent of two shillings from the tenement of the late Robert Sympson in Rutherglen, an annual rent of sixteen shillings from the tenement of John Sympson there, an annual rent of eight pennies from the tenement of William Braidie there, an annual rent of twenty pennies from the tenement of John Hardy there, an annual rent of twenty pennies from the tenement of John Bar there, an annual rent of twenty one pennies from the tenement of John Brekschaw and Robert Simpson to be paid equally between them there, an annual rent of seven pennies from the tenement of John Mure there, an annual rent of forty shillings to be uplifted from the Kirklands of Killelan in Argyll, an annual rent of forty shillings from the lands of Stralachlan in Argyll, an annual rent of six shillings eight pennies from the lands of Monkhouse in Tweeddale, an annual rent of four shillings two pennies from the Serjeantland Acre at Darskeith; three pounds of wax from the lands of Ryisholme, three pounds of wax from the lands of Kelsoland lying within the bailiery of Cunningham and our sheriffdom of Ayr, one pound of wax from the lands of Kilmacolm lying within our said sheriffdom of Renfrew, one pound of wax of the Chapelland of Renfrew, one pound of wax from the tenement of the late Patrick Mosman in Paisley, one pound of wax from the aforesaid lands of Wellmeadow, together with all other and sundry lands, tenements, mills, multures, woods, forests, fishings, coals, coal heuches, mansions, manors, towers, fortalices, yards, orchards, dovecots, rabbit warrens, wards, meadows, muirs, mosses, annual and other rents, fruits, profits, emoluments, regalities, offices, jurisdictions, superiorities, rights, immunities, and others whatsoever of the said monastery of Paisley belonging or which in any way have belonged to the same and to the patrimony, abbots, commendators and convent thereof, and in whose possession they have been in any times past (all and sundry the parochial churches, rectorage, vicarage, teind sheaves and other teinds thereof not demitted in feu ferme nor included with the aforesaid lands, and duties of teinds and other fruits of the aforesaid churches belonging to the said monastery being wholly and only excepted), together also with all tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants, feu ferme fermes and other fermes, taxes, cains, customs, and duties whatsoever of all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, mills, multures, woods, fishings, and others as well in general as in particular above specified: And in like manner, with right, privilege, and jurisdiction of free regality of all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, and others abovementioned, with free chapel, chancelery, and justiciary within the sundry bounds of the same, with all privileges and commodities belonging or that may in

any way pertain to the same: and in order that our present infettment may take fuller effect in the dispositions therein contained, We, for us and our successors, have dissolved and disunited, and by the tenor of these presents do expressly disunite and dissolve all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, teind sheaves above written included, mills, multures, woods, fishings, coal, coal heuches, mansions, manors, towers, fortalices, burgh of barony, tenements, tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants, feu ferme fermes, other fermes, taxes, customs, duties, regalities, offices, privileges, annual rents, other rents, fruits, emoluments, and others whatsoever, as well in general as in special above enumerated (excepting as before excepted), with all rights and foundations, whence the same have flowed, from the aforesaid abbacy and monastery of Paisley and patrimony thereof simpliciter, in all times coming, to the effect contained in this our present infettment only, and not otherwise: Moreover, for the causes above written, of our certain knowledge and proper motive, We have erected, united, annexed and incorporated, and by the tenor of our present charter for us and our successors do erect, unite, annex, and incorporate all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, teind sheaves above specified included, as is before said, burgh of barony and regality above written, with their burghal lands, tenements, fermes, burghal fairs, markets, privileges and others thereof above repeated, also all and sundry the aforesaid mills, multures, woods, fishings, mansions, manors, castles, towers, fortalices, yards, orchards, parks, forests, dovecots, rabbit warrens, coals, coal heuches, meadows, wards, muirs, marshes or mosses, fermes, customs, dues, casualties, tenements, annual rents, regalities, and privileges of the same, tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants of the same, superiorities, offices, jurisdictions, immunities, fruits, rents, emoluments, and others whatsoever as well in general as in special above-mentioned, which pertained or might in any way belong to the aforesaid monastery of Paisley, and to the patrimony thereof, and in possession of which the abbots, commendators, and convent thereof respectively were in any times past (excepting the aforesaid parochial churches, rectorage, vicarage and other [teinds] above excepted) into one whole and free temporal lordship and barony to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton, his heirs male and assignees aforesaid, now and in all times coming called and to be called the Lordship and Barony of Paisley; Giving and granting to the same Lord Claud, his heirs male and assignees aforesaid, the title, honour, rank, and dignity of a free baron and lord of our parliaments, who in all times henceforth, by reason of the lands and lordship above written, shall be called and intituled Lords of Paisley, and shall have vote and suffrages in all our parliaments, general councils, conventions,



and assemblies like as any other lord of our parliament has, had, might have or in future may have; and that the said lordship shall be decorated with ensigns and arms as the custom is; Further, for the causes above written we for us and our successors by the tenor of our present charter have renounced, overgiven, given, granted, transferred from us to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton, his heirs male and assignees above specified, all and sundry the aforesaid lands, lordships, baronies, the aforesaid teind sheaves included, mansions, manors, castles, towers, fortalices, burgh above written, with burghal lands, tenements, burghal fermes, fairs, markets, privileges and others of the same above specified, with all and sundry the aforesaid mills, multures, woods, fishings, taxes, cains, customs, duties, casualties, annual rents, regalities, offices and their privileges, tenants, tenandries, services of free tenants, fruits, rents and others whatsoever above specified (excepting as are above specified), together with all right, title, action, interest and claim of right as well petitory as possessory which we, our predecessors or successors had, have, or in any way whatever were able to claim or pretend to have to the same or any part thereof, in virtue of whatsoever, acts, statutes, laws and constitutions, made or to be made, rights, titles, causes, or occasions bypast, as well not named as named; and especially, we with advice and consent of our treasurer and collector general, for us and our successors, have overgiven and renounced to the aforesaid Lord Claud and his foresaids, all right, title, action and interest which we or our predecessors had, have, or in any way can have, to whatever third parts and monks' portions of the said monastery which might in any way be claimed or required by us, our predecessors or successors, from the afore-named lands, baronies, and others above specified (excepting as is above excepted) of all years and terms bypast and future, in virtue of whatsoever assignations, assumptions, laws, acts of parliament and of Privy Council, or of observed custom: but, with advice and consent aforesaid we will and grant, and for us and our successors for ever decern and ordain that all the sundry and afore-named lands, baronies, teind sheaves above-written included, mills, multures, fishings, fermes of feu-ferme and other fermes, taxes, customs, duties, annual rents and others above specified (excepting the aforesaid parochial churches, rectorages and vicarages and others above excepted) shall be for ever free and exempt from all payment and burden of the said thirds and monks' portions, in all times coming; and all others having or pretending interest thereto are simpliciter and for ever (inhibited) from all future intromission hereafter with the same thirds and monks' portions or any part thereof, from the afore-named lands, baronies, and others above-written *cum pacto de non petendo* and supplement of

all defects as well not named as named, which in this our present charter we will to be held as for expressed: Further, for us and our successors we will and grant, and also decern and ordain, that the aforesaid lands, lordship, barony and others above specified shall at no time hereafter be taxed among the kirk lands or rents, with the clergy or the state and order ecclesiastic, in taxes, contributions and burdens imposed or to be imposed on our kingdom, but that the same shall be taxed with barons and temporal lords according to the just value and rate of the free rents of the same, as the general order of taxation of the lands of our kingdom may be appointed; And in like manner, we for us and our successors, do will, grant and appoint that if the afore-named lands, baronies and others above written, or any part of the same have in any time past been lawfully let in feuferme by the abbots or commendators of Paisley for the time, and the convent thereof; and if infestments have thereupon been lawfully made within due time and have been confirmed and approved by us or our predecessors or whatever other lawful government received and observed within our kingdom, then and in that case the said Lord Claud Hamilton and his heirs and assignees aforesaid shall have, like as we by these presents with advice aforesaid do dispoise to them, full right and title of property and superiority of same as far as the abbots and commendators whatsoever of the said abbacy of Paisley, or we ourselves, had, have, or in any way might have, if the present charter had not been granted, with all right, title and action which might be competent to them or to us for compelling the aforesaid feufermers to the payment of all and sundry the feu-ferme fermes and other duties and services contained in the infestments made thereupon and to the fulfilment of all clauses and conditions contained in the same as long as they or any of them and their heirs successors and assignees shall hold the same lands and others contained in their said infestments immediately of the said Lord Claud Hamilton and his aforesaids as their immediate superiors of the same in feuferme and heritage, for the yearly payment of the said feuferme fermes, duties and services specified in their infestments granted thereupon, and for fulfilment of the other conditions contained in the same: Giving and granting full and sufficient power and title to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton and his aforesaids to call and pursue according to law whatsoever persons having interest for reduction, retractation, rescission, annulling and improbation respectively of all and sundry the aforesaid infestments charters, sasines, and other evidents whatsoever made or that they may allege to have been made to whatever other person or persons of the afore-named lands, baronies and others above specified, or any part thereof, or of whatsoever offices, annual rents or duties of the same, and for

the expiration and extinction of the aforesaid infeftments and evidents on account of not keeping the conditions contained in the same, or whatsoever other causes or occasions which of the law civil, municipal laws, acts or constitutions of this our kingdom may be competent; So that after the same annulation, reduction, expiration or improbation of the aforesaid infeftments and titles, the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton and his aforesaid may use, enjoy and possess for ever all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies and others above repeated, specified in the aforesaid infeftments; And generally, with power to the said Lord Claud and his aforesaid to do and follow out all other things anent the premises which we and the abbots or commendators and convent of the said abbacy of Paisley for the time before the date of our present charter might or could do: Also we will and grant, and for us and our successors decern and ordain that one sasine only now to be given to the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton, and henceforth in all time coming to his heirs male, assignees and successors at the Tolbooth of the burgh of Paisley, shall stand and be to them a sufficient sasine for the said whole lordship and barony of Paisley newly erected, and for all and sundry the aforesaid lands, baronies, teind sheaves above written included, tenants, tenandaries, services of free tenants, feuferme fermes, annual rents, taxes, regalities, superiorities, annexes, connexes and for all others above repeated, although these same or any part thereof do not lie together and contiguously: To be holden and had all and whole the aforesaid lands, lordship and barony of Paisley newly erected containing in them as is aforesaid all and sundry the aforesaid lands baronies, teinds included, towers, fortalices, manors, burgh above specified, mills, multures, woods, fishings, fruits, rents, emoluments, annual rents, feuferme fermes, taxes, duties, casualties, annexes, connexes, tenants, tenandries and services of free tenants, regalities, justiciary offices, jurisdictions, privileges, superiorities, immunities, and others whatsoever as well in general as in special above repeated by the aforesaid Lord Claud Hamilton his heirs male and assignees aforesaid of us and our successors in free heritage and free barony for ever by all their right measures old and divided as they lie in length and breadth, in castles, towers, fortalices, houses, buildings, woods, plains, muirs, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pools, streams, meadows, grazings and pastures, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat bogs, turf grounds, coals, coal heuches, rabbits, rabbit warrens, pigeons, dovecots, smithies, brewhouses, brooms and plantings, woods, groves and shrubberies, timbers, beams, quarries, stone and lime, with sok, sak, fink, fos, thole, theme, infangthief, outfangthief, pit, pot, and gallows, with courts and their issues, herezelds, bloodyytes, and merchets of women: And also with

all woods, free forests, courts, privileges of free forests, issues, escheats, and amercements of the same in all parts of the aforesaid baronies wherever any woods or forests have been of old or in times coming shall be, with wrak, waire, vert, and venison, and with common pasture and free entry and ish, and all other liberties, commodities, profits, easements and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, under the earth as above the earth, far and near, belonging or that may in any way justly belong in future to the aforesaid lands, lordship, barony, and others particularly before-written, with the pertinents, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, and obstacle whatever: Rendering therefor yearly the aforesaid Lord Claud his heirs and assignees, to us and our successors the service of one knight *aurali* and the sum of one hundred pounds money of our kingdom, at the feast of Whitsunday in name of blench-ferme only: In witness whereof to this our present charter we have commanded our great seal to be set: The witnesses being our well beloved cousins John Lord Hamilton, etc., commendator of the monastery of Arbroath; Archibald Earl of Angus etc.; Lord Douglas and Abernethy; Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, knight, our chancellor and secretary; the very reverend and venerable fathers in Christ, Patrick, bishop of Saint Andrews, Walter, commendator of our monastery of Blantyre, keeper of our Privy Seal; our beloved and familiar councillors Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, clerk of our rolls, register and council; Ludovic Bellenden of Auchnoule, knight, clerk of our justiciary; and Master Robert Scott, director of our chancery: At Holyroodhouse the twenty ninth day of the month of July in the year of the Lord a thousand and five hundred and eighty seven, and of our reign the twenty first.

## GLOSSARY.

- Aiker, *s.* acre.  
Aiker dailis, *s. pl.*, land divided into acres and let or feued.  
Attour, *prep.*, above, beyond, in addition to.  
Avinue, *s.*, an avenue.
- Barony, *s.*, lands held of the Crown and erected in *liberam baroniam*, with jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, within its bounds.  
Bateing, *pres. pl.*, providing refreshments.  
Batt, *s.*, a term used in plumber work, etc.  
Beastial, *s.*, cattle, animals.  
Bigging, *s.*, a building.  
Biggit, *adj.*, built.  
Birlymen, *s. pl.*, ground officers; men who assess damages; referees.  
Blench-duty, *s.*, a duty paid in money or in kind in lieu of all other rent.  
Bloodwyte, *s.*, the fine imposed for drawing blood.  
Bord, *s.*, board.  
Brewarie, *s.*, brewery.  
Burgh, *s.*, a town.  
Burghal aikeris, *s. pl.*, acres belonging to a burgh.  
Burrow, *s.*, burgh, borough.  
Burrow mailles, *s. pl.*, rents due to or levied by the burgh.  
Burgh of barony, *s.*, a town situated within a barony, and where the courts of the barony were held.  
Burgh of regality, *s.*, the head town of a regality.  
Bye, *prep.*, beyond.  
Bygane, *adj.*, past.
- Cain, kain, *s.*, a custom or rent paid in kind.  
Cachepool, *s.*, a tennis court.  
Caichpoole, *s.*, see cachepool.
- Cattband, *s.*, name given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.  
Cautioner, *s.*, surety.  
Chassnutree, *s.*, chestnut tree.  
Coal heuch, *s.*, coal pit.  
Closs, *s.*, close, street, *e.g.*, Abbey Close, Cathedral Close.  
Clouer, *s.*, clover.  
Cnow, *s.*, hill.  
Compeir, *v.*, to appear.  
Compter, *s.*, accountant.  
Cruiue, cruve, *s.*, a box or inclosure, made with spars, like a hen-crib, generally placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for the purpose of confining the fish that enter into it.—J.  
Cruize, crusie, *s.*, a lamp, lantern.
- Dail, *s.*, deal, share.  
Decreit, *s.*, judgment, decree of a court of law.  
Decreet arbitral, *s.*, the final sentence of an arbitrator.  
Digging out the founds, digging out the ground where the foundation is to be laid.  
Discharging, *pres. pt.*, forbidding.  
Doucat, *s.*, a dove cote.  
Douecoate, *s.*, dove cote.
- Eschapit, *v.*, escaped.  
Extent, old, *s.*, an ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment.
- Ferme, *s.*, rent, duty.  
Ffeal, *s.*, fee.  
Fennies, *read* Tennies.  
Feu, *s.*, perpetual lease.  
Firr, *s.*, fir, fir tree.  
Forethocht, *adj.*, premeditated.  
Foss, *s.*, a pit for drowning culprits; the right to so deal with them.

Garbal teind, *s.*, the tenth sheaf of the cut corn to which the rector of a parish had a right.  
 Gardiner, *s.*, gardener.  
 Gavill, *s.*, gable.  
 Goofing, *pres. pl.*, underpinning.  
 Graith, *s.*, apparatus, furnishings.

Herezeld, *s.*, heriot, the best horse or ox or animal of a vassal which, on his death, became the property of his lord.  
 Hewen, *adj.*, hewn.  
 Hewing, *pres. pl.*, hewing, cutting out.  
 Hutch, *s.*, a measure of coals, containing two Winchester bushels.—J.

Incidents, *s. pl.*, refreshments.  
 Infangthef, *s.*, the right to judge and punish a thief caught "with the fang" within the limit of the estate to which the right belonged.  
 Ilk, *pro.*, each.  
 Ish, *s.*, issue.

Kest, *v.*, to cast.  
 Knaveship, *s.*, a small due, in meal, established by custom and paid to the undermiller.  
 Knocking stock, *s.*, a rude kind of mallet, sometimes called a knocking-mell, used for beating the hulls of barley.  
 Ky, *s. pl.*, cows.

Labouring, *s.*, tilling.  
 Laigh, *adj.*, low.  
 Lamb, *s.*, Lammass, Candlemas.  
 Lyme, *s.*, lime.

Maress, *s.*, marsh.  
 Mail, *s.*, rent.  
 Meal, *s.*, oatmeal.  
 Mercate, *s.*, market.  
 Merchet, *s.*, marriage tax; *merchets of women*, taxes paid at marriages on behalf of women.  
 Merkland, *s.*, a piece of land so called because the duty paid for it to the sovereign or superior was a merk (13<sup>d</sup>).  
 Milnhouse, *s.*, millhouse.  
 Missue, *s.*, missive.  
 Monie, *adj.*, many.  
 Muir, *s.*, a moor.

Multure, *s.*, the fee or the proportion of grain taken by the miller from the grain for grinding it.  
 Multurer, *s.*, the tacksman of a mill; a miller.  
 Multure court, *s.*, a court for fixing the quantity of meal that fell to the miller as his share for grinding meal.

Orchyeard, *s.*, an orchard.  
 Oun, *s.*, oven.  
 Ounhouse, *s.*, oven-house, bake-house.  
 Outfangthef, *s.*, the right to judge and punish a thief caught beyond the jurisdiction of the lord.

Pates, *s. pl.*, see patestones.  
 Patestones, *s. pl.*, the steps at the corner of the roof of a house for the easier climbing to the top.—J.  
 Pend, *s.*, a covered entry.  
 Pendicle, *s.*, a small piece of ground; an appanage; one thing attached to another.  
 Pit and gallows, *s.*, the right to punish by drowning or hanging.  
 Plewed, *adj.*, ploughed.  
 Pot, *s.*, a dungeon; the right to imprison.  
 Precept of sasine, *s.*, a written order for the delivery of such lands or property as are described in it.

Quha, *rel. pro.*, who.

Racked, *adj.*, strained.  
 Redding, *pres. pl.*, clearing away, clearing up.  
 Regality, *s.* 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the King, with lands given in *liberam regalitatem*; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of *Lords of Regality*. 2. The territory or district over which this right existed.—Jamieson. A grant of regality took as much out of the Crown as the sovereign could give. It was, in fact, investing the grantee in the sovereignty of the territory.—Cosmo Innes.  
 Roup, *s.*, auction.  
 Roup, *v.*, to sell by auction.  
 Rouped, *pp.*, sold by auction.

Sak, *s.*, a plea or suit at law; the right of judging in litigious suits.  
 Sak, sac, *s.*, jurisdiction in matters of dispute.  
 Sasine, *s.*, a mode of investiture in lands according to the old laws by presenting or delivering eird (earth) and stane (stone).  
 Slate, *s.*, slate.  
 Slating, *s.*, slating, covering with slates.  
 Sconcing, *pres. p.*, bevelling the scuntions of a window.  
 Seasing, *s.*, see sasine.  
 Sett, *s.*, letting.  
 Set, *v.*, to let.  
 Sequels, *s.*, a species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted; the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants at the mill, over and above what is paid to the multurer.  
 Shaw, *s.*, a wood.  
 Silver rent, *s.*, rent paid in money and not in kind.  
 Smethy, *s.*, smiddy, smithy.  
 Sok, *s.*, jurisdiction; also, the district included in a jurisdiction.  
 Spait, *s.*, flood.  
 Steading, *s.*, see stedding.  
 Stedding, *s.*, a piece of ground set apart for building purposes.  
 Stobb, *s.*, post, a stout piece of wood for driving into the ground.  
 Stoop, *s.*, a post, a support fixed in the earth or otherwise kept in its place.  
 Subtack, *s.*, sublet.  
 Sucken, *s.*, the dues paid at a mill.  
 Swey, *s.*, a moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire.

Syde, *s.*, side.

Tacksman, *s.*, one who holds a lease.  
 Teind, *s.*, tithe.  
 Tenendry, *s.*, tenants; lands occupied by tenants.  
 Tennandry, *s.*, service in harvest; carriage, labour on the roads of a barony exacted from a tenant by his lord.  
 Tennies, *s.*, slaughter-house.  
 Thame, *pro.*, them.  
 Theme, *s.*, the right of compelling anyone in whose hands stolen or lost property is found, to name the person from whom he received it.  
 Thole, *s.*, the right of a proprietor to exact custom or customary payment for goods passing through his land.  
 Threedmilm, *s.*, thread mill.  
 Tryal, *s.*, trial.  
 Tyking, *s.*, ticking, linen used for making mattresses or beds, etc.

Uent, *s.*, vent, chimney.  
 Unlaw, *s.*, fine.

Vassal, *s.*, a tenant holding lands under a lord.

Waith, *s.*, waif.  
 Walkmylne, *s.*, a fuller's mill.  
 Weauer, *a.*, weaver.  
 Wrak, *s.*, wreck.

Yard, *s.*, garden.  
 Yeard, *s.*, yard, garden.  
 Yett, *s.*, gate.

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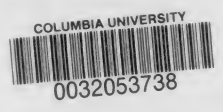
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